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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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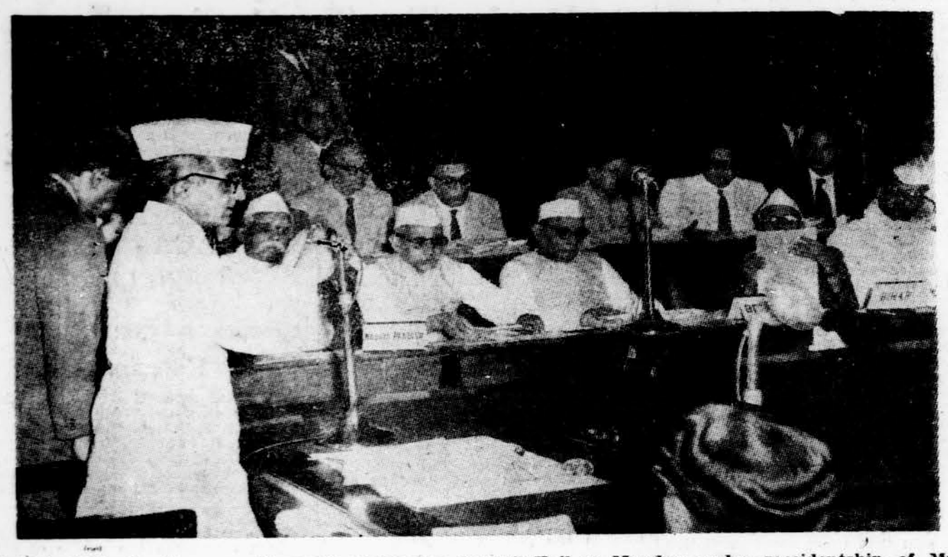

India's food situation was discussed at Bombay Council Hall on Monday under presidentship of Mr K. M. Munshi. All Food Ministers of the states joined in the talks.

GIVE A CHANCE TO DESTITUTE D.P.s

Nehru Advocates New Social Reorganisation

NEW DELHI, December 11, (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU today asked rehabilitation authorities in India to approach the problem of displaced persons from a new angle—that of making them wealth-producing units.

So far, he felt, conservatism and vested interests had held the field too much. More attention had been paid to the man of property who had come from Pakistan and shouted for compensation than to rehabilitation on a real basis. The outlook had not been sufficiently egalitarian.

He was addressing the three-day rehabilitation conference, presided over by the Central Minister of Rehabilitation, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, and attended by Rehabilitation Ministers or Chief Commissioners or other representatives from Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kutch, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Vindhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

CONPENSATION

Mr. Nehru said he had the "strongest objection" to the use of the word compensation in this connection except in the sense of compensating with the property left in India by Muslim evacuees and what India might possibly get from Pakistan in any future Government-to-Government settlement.

Mr. Nehru particularly commended the Nilokheri Scheme and wanted special attention to be paid to the young boys and girls in schemes of rehabilitation. The orphaned boys and unhattached women, he said, needed a special psychological approach.

In a reference to evacuee property laws, Mr. Nehru said he looked forward to the day when they would be wiped off the Statute Book. Meanwhile, they should be interpreted as generously as possible and whenever there was a doubt, the doubt should always be resolved in favour of the sufferer.

The Prime Minister said that the results achieved by Government in rehabilitating displaced persons in the country had been "commendable and something to be proud of."

NEW SOCIAL ORDER

One obvious thing to do in rehabilitation was not to reproduce the kind of structure or system which had shown cracks and required change but rather try to make a beginning in a new social reorganisation in so far as was possible.

"I am afraid," said Mr. Nehru, "that though such ideas floated about in the minds of many people, no real attempt has been made about that. Conservatism held the field. Vested interests held the field. We paid more attention to the man of money who had come across, had rights of property (in Pakistan) and shouted for compensation than to reorganisation on a real basis".

TAXATION IDEAS

There had been talk about a capital levy, Mr. Nehru continued. A capital levy was an old Socialist idea of taxing heavily not the income but the capital resources of the nation and using the money realised for the development of the nation. It was an excellent idea, but the Socialists themselves were giving it up because they realised the practical difficulties.

The value of property was not something permanent and fixed but varied because of market conditions. For instance, a house in Delhi would fetch a substantial sum today. But if it was proposed to sell a thousand houses at a time, it was obvious that the prices would fall immediately.

He could understand a special tax either for a special purpose or for general purposes. It then became a part of the larger scheme of taxation. "I am all for the rich paying and I think the sooner these enormous differences in income disappear, the better it is for society and for a nation's growth", said Mr. Nehru: "But one cannot by shouting about slogans and words either solve the problem or even get the money. So the problem is not a capital levy but taxing to the best possible extent without drying up the source of taxation.

EQUALISING

"In our programmes of rehabilitation", Mr. Nehru went on, "our outlook, I fear, has not been what might be called an egalitarian or equalitarian outlook. It has definitely been giving more to those who have and less to those who have not. I suppose our society is conditioned this way that we cannot help that, but there should be limits. Of course some

Continued On Page 6

TERRIFIC FALL IN PRICE OF GOLD

Hong Kong Feels There Will Be No War

HONG KONG, Dec. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A sensational fall in the prices of gold in the Hong Kong free market today was believed here to reflect confidence among Chinese speculators that a world war would be averted.

Prices dropped by seven Hong Kong dollars (eight shilling nine pence sterling) per tael (1.2 ounces to 304—three quarters dollars (£19) by far the biggest fluctuation either way for over three weeks.

It reached a maximum 321 and half (21 pounds one shilling sterling) on December 6, when the international situation was gravest.

Heavy speculators in the market include agents of the Pekingfi Government.

Final Touches To 13-Nation Plan Given

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Representatives of the 13 Asian and Middle Eastern countries who have appealed to the Chinese Communist forces in Korea to halt at the 38th Parallel planned to hold another meeting today.

It was understood that the 13 nations, headed by the Indian delegate Mr B. N. Rau, were prepared to put the final touches to a resolution calling for a cease-fire preparatory to submitting it to the United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee.

Mr. Rau said earlier that no appointment for a meeting with General Wu Hsiu Chuan, Leader of the Peking delegation, had been fixed.

It was expected however that Mr. Rau might seek another meeting with General Wu before the draft was presented to the Political Committee.

The main points in the resolution, which is expected to be introduced into the Political Committee tomorrow, are:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities.
2. Formal declaration of a cease-fire.
3. Appointment of a commission to take up negotiations for a permanent settlement in Korea.

The plan which will probably be put to the United Nations Political Committee tomorrow also envisages a call for a cease fire in Korea.

The Indian delegate before starting on the final draft had meetings with the British and American delegations and nine of the 13 Arab and Asian countries which are sponsoring the plan.

Wonder Boy Figures In Assembly

CUTTACK, Dec. 11 (PTI).

THE twelve-year-old "Wonder Boy" Nepal Baba and his "divine medicine" figured prominently in the Orissa Assembly during question time today when questions were asked for eliciting information on transport and public health arrangements.

Mr. Nabakrusha Chaudhri, Chief Minister, informed the House that twenty private buses were plying between Rantalai and Meramandali. According to Government reports, crowds had not been more than 15,000 on average on the days the medicine was distributed in Rantalai, and adequate sanitary measures have been taken.

Take Benefit Of Low Taxes

Deshmukh's Call To Industry

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11 (PTI).

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, said here today that "there has been a progressive reduction in the rates of income-tax and super-tax at all levels of income and it is to be hoped that industry will take full advantage of this favourable tax situation".

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Finance Minister announced that an Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill would be introduced shortly in Parliament to "tighten up the loopholes in the income-tax law and to reduce evasion".

Surveying the Indian economic scene, Mr. Deshmukh said that India today was at the crossroads of destiny, but he could see the signs of stability "through the welter of immediate difficulties".

"With internal stresses thus abating, India offers a favourable field for enlightened and imaginative capital assistance from abroad, that, like the quality of mercy, will be coubly blessed", he declared.

Referring to the trade deadlock between India and Pakistan, he expressed his agreement with the opinion that "no improvement in the present situation can be hoped for until a suitable exchange value was fixed."

Sir Paul Benthall, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in his address pleaded for "some further reduction in taxes on profits" for the sake of expansion of industry. He complained that taxes in India were still among the highest in the world.

Sir Paul urged the Government to allow industries to set aside adequate reserves for rehabilitation and expansion.

(Full Text of Speech in Page 8)

GHOST ARMY

KOREA, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter) British troops in North Korea bewildered by the almost complete lack of enemy prssure against the Eighth Army in its withdrawal towards the 38th Paallel have dubbed the Chinese "Mao's ghost army"

Emergency In U. S: Declaration Deemed Likely

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman studies today the question of declaring a national emergency possibly to be followed by wage price controls.

He asked both Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders to meet him on Wednesday.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican, Ohio) was one of those invited the first time since the Korean war that Mr. Taft, head of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, had been brought into emergency consultations.

A White House announcement said the congressional group was being called to the White House "to discuss matters concerning the proclaiming of a national emergency and related matters".

It added that the President "is particularly anxious now, as always, to continue and strengthen the bi-partisan approach to these matters".

Dilute Sympathy With Medicine

VISHAKAPATNAM, Dec. 11 (PTI).

MR. HARE KRUSHNA MAHATAB, Minister for Industry and Supply Government of India, addressing the staff and students of the Andhra Medical College here advised medical practitioners to develop "the sympathetic side of medical treatment which went a long way to help patients to recover from illness."

SUFFICIENT FOOD IMPORTS IN 1951

Mr Munshi's Assurance

BOMBAY, Monday.

A CATEGORICAL assurance that there would be sufficient imports of foodgrains in 1951 subject to the availability of foodgrains and shipping, was given by Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing a two-day conference of State Food Ministers, which opened in Bombay today.

This decision had been taken to meet the difficult food position that that they were likely to face next year, because of the successive calamities that had overtaken the country since June last.

Not only had the kharif crop been seriously affected by drought, but even the next rabi crop had been endangered in some areas. This would result not only in lower procurement but also smaller surpluses.

They had also to consider the deteriorating international situation, which might conceivably make it difficult for them to secure adequate imports or the necessary shipping. Mr. Munshi appealed to the conference for unity of action and policy in meeting this challenge of scarcity during the coming year. All the 22 States had to combine into a "syndicate for feeding the whole country."

REITERATION

The Union Food Minister reiterated what he had repeatedly stressed that Government's self-sufficiency plan envisaged a complete stoppage of foodgrains imports only after March 1952 except for (1) building a reserve; (2) meeting an unusual calamity and (3) to meet a deficit resulting from a diversion of acreage from foodgrains to cotton and jute in national interests; and that during the next year when the deficit was very large, no question of restricting imports can arise under the self-sufficiency pledge.

CONTROVERSY

Referring to the recent controversy about food control and decontrol, Mr. Munshi stated that India could not give up her controlled economy in foodgrains at present, but this was different from maintaining that there should be complete uniformity throughout the country. In his view the main pillars of controlled food economy today were (1) maintenance of a reasonable price level and (2) Government control of distribution arrangements with a view to preventing suffering by the middle class and certain vulnerable sections of the people.

Mr. Munshi thanked the surplus States of Madhya Bharat, Punjab, PEPSU Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for their magnificent assistance to deficit States during the year.

On account of the drought in the "rice bowl" of India, the availability of rice in 1951 would be negligible. The Union Minister therefore appealed to the north Indian States for a "gesture" to reduce their rice consumption to the absolute minimum and divert all their rice supples to the rice-eating States.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The rural rationing issue will be discussed tomorrow morning iby a special committee of eight, consisting of the Food Ministers of Madhya Pradesh Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, East Punjab, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and West Bengal. Mr. Munshi will preside.

At Council Hall tomorrow Food Secretaries will meet to consider allocation of foodgrains next year.

In favour of abolishing rural rationing are the Food Ministers of surplus states while the deficit states' Ministers vehemently oppose the idea. The Bihar Food Minister agrees with Bombay's Mr. Dinkarrao Desai on this issue, it is learnt.

ATTLEE TO REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Attlee is likely to call the Cabinet and report to it on his Washington talks almost immediately after he arrives here by air tomorrow morning.

Mr. Attlee, who was leaving Montreal tonight after discussions with the Canadian Government at Ottawa, is due to arrive here at 7-30 G.M.T tomorrow.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, and Mr. Anthony Eden, his deputy, will be the principal speakers in the debate and Mr. Attlee may make a second speech on the talks to wind up the debate.

Thakin Kyaw Sein, General Secretary, Burma World Peace Congress has cabled to M. Joliot Curie, President of the World Peace Congress in Paris urging him that Asian Peace Conference be held for the complete achievement of peace in asian countries.

RIOT OVER FATE OF BERTHA HERTOGH

Europeans Attacked In Singapore: 25 Injured

SINGAPORE, December 11, (PTI-Reuter).

TWENTYFIVE people— 15 Europeans and Americans and 10 Asians—were in hospital here tonight after a day of bloody Muslim rioting over the fate of Bertha Hertogh.

A battalion of British security troops was standing by ready to go to the aid of civil police and 300 men of the Malay Regiment on duty in the city's debris-littered streets.

The steel-helmeted Malay troops with a sprinkling of British officers and NCOs moved cautiously through the narrow streets of the Malay quarter tonight with bayonets fixed. One force was sent six miles out of the city along the road to Changi war-time Japanese prison camp where fresh disturbances were reported after nightfall.

One American was still missing at dusk a news agency correspondent who was attacked while driving through the riot area.

A Royal Air Force Warrant Officer, Mr. J. W. Davies of London, and his eight-year-old daughter missing for several hours after being attacked on a bus were later reported safe. Mr. Davies was taken to hospital with serious head injuries.

Throughout the day crowds of yelling muslims roamed streets in both the European and Malay quarters of the city attacking police and civilians and setting fire to cars and buses.

The rioting started with a demonstration of 3,000 Muslims outside the Supreme Court which is deciding whether any further legal proceedings are necessary before thirteen-year-old Bertha Hertogh can return to Holland with her Dutch mother.

A full-scale riot raged for salf an hour outside the court.

A European woman who tried to photograph the scene had her camera wrenched from her hands and thrown to the ground.

Other photographers were threatened by the excited crowd.

The gates of the court were padlocked to prevent the rioters storming the building.

A European police superintendent was kicked in the shins and hit with a brick. Police rushed into the swaying crowds to rescue colleagues being punched and kicked by hostile Muslims.

Bricks were thrown on to the roof of the Singapore Cricket Club opposite the court injuring several members watching the riot.

BRICKS AND BOTTLES

Demonstrators who had been chanting "Allah" produced large bricks and bottles and other missiles from the folds of their sarongs.

They hurried them wildly at the police who for a time just stood there and took it.

The Malay police were ordered to withdraw and thirty Gurkha police with some European officers stood back to back—Battle of Waterloo style—until the charging crowd forced them either to counter-attack or retreat.

Finally they were forced to make a complete retreat and the crowds turned their violence on police vans and a trolly bus.

BRITONS ATTACKED

A London RAF Warrant Officer and his wife were attacked in the bus held up by rioters near the Sultan Mosque.

The President of Singapore Muslim League, Karin Ghani, declared today that the case of Nadra (the Muslim name of Bertha Hertogh) was a case of "Muslims versus Catholics before the tribunal of spiritual values".

TENANTS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE CORPORATION

G.G. Mehta's Housing Proposals

BOMBAY, Monday.

PROPOSALS for the relief of tenants and sub-tenants were put forward by Mr. G. G. Mehta at a special requisitioned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation this afternoon.

The proposals which came in the form of a resolution called for the exemption of tenants paying a rental of less than Rs. 75 a month from the riot tax. It also suggested that vacant plots if not utilised by their owners for purposes of constructing buildings, should be requisitioned and given over for building purposes to the Government, the Municipality or co-operative bodies.

The resolution demanded that when premises were vacated for purposes of repairs or reconstruction, the dishoused tenants should be provided with alternative accommodation.

Another clause of the resolution suggested the formation of a Tenants Relief Fund into which 12-1/2 percent of the rents should go, the amount thus collected to be utilised for maintenance and repairs to tenements.

THE PROBLEM

Speaking on the resolution Mr. G. G. Mehta said that the grave housing shortage necessitated the above remedial measures, as the four lacs of tenements which existed in the city were only sufficient to house 20 lacs of the city's population. To provide for the homeless 2,50,000 more tenements would be required.

Mr. Mehta further stated that the average floor area occupied by each tenant today was 20 square feet, whereas the minimum recommended was 50 square feet. The problem therefore was not merely a dearth of houses by overcrowding as well.

To these conditions Mr. Mehta added the control of land prices, and the acquisition of land by Government at reasonable rates, so as to expedite building and cut down expenditure on construction work.

Mr. H. Talyarkhan opposing the resolution said that while there could be no two minds about the necessity of outting up more tenements, the suggestions put forth by Mr. Mehta were not feasible in these abnormal times.

Further discussion of the resolution was postponed to the next meeting of the House.

While the resolution was being discussed on the floor of the Corporation, about 100 representatives of hutment dwellers in Sion, Wadala, Kurla, Matunga and other parts of the city marched opposite the Corporation Hall shouting slogans such as "Remove the Riot Tax", and "We don't want palaces give us hutments".

The demonstrators who had marched to the Corporation Hall an hour earlier from Thakurdwar, had gathered on the maidan opposite. Their leader Dr. M.S. Bakshi explained that the tenants were living under constant threat of their hutments being demolished; and their demonstration was meant to be a protest against demolition of their huts.

U. N. FIGHTING POWER UNIMPAIRED

MacArthur's Tour Impressions: Chinese Losses Heavy

TOKYO, December 11, (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur after visiting both armies of his divided command in west and east Korea today declared that the United Nations withdrawals had caused "little general impairment" of Allied fighting power.

"All our units are intact and the losses inflicted on the enemy have been staggering" he told reporters after returning to Tokyo. Local field commanders had estimated them "as high as ten to one compared with ours."

The 70-year-old Supreme Commander who had spent two hours with the Tenth Corps in the Hungnam beachhead on the east coast and a short time at Seoul, southern capital, said the United Nations troops were "relatively secure."

Despite recent heavy fighting they were "in excellent shape with high morale and conspicuous self-confidence."

Though heavily outnumbered they had come through in a superior manner.

All withdrawals had been made in good order and with "unbroken cohesion".

"Every possible advantage has been taken of the fortunate premature disclosure of the surreptitious enemy buildup operations designed to encompass our destruction by one massive stroke".

U. S. MARINES SAFE

The last of the 15,000 American Marines and infantry, fighting their way through Chinese armies from the Chosin Reservoir, reached the safety of the Hungnam beachhead today.

Today's communique simply said United Nations defence lines were being "improved". The British Commonwealth 27th and 29th Divisions were maintaining new positions and patrolling their sector without enemy contact.

The Air Force claimed to have killed or wounded 1,900 Communists, mainly in the north-west, in coastal attacks yesterday. Convoys were scattered by night bombers.

NO DIVISION AGAIN

SEOUL: Mr. Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea, said today he had instructed the South Korean Ambassador in Washington to inform the United Nations that "any compromise on the 38th parallel would not be acceptable to the Korean Government".

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ONE BOND WARRANT No. 909 dated 9/8/1947 issued by The Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, for one Case Art. Silk Mantles ex S. S. "President Polk" marked MAN J.K.P. 5 stored in the Bombay Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, Wadi Bunder Docks, under Bond No. 1199 of 117/1947 endorsed by The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., 52/66, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, in favour of Messrs. J. K. Pavri, 10, Karim Chambers, Hammam Street, Fort Bombay, has been lost or mislaid by Messrs. J. K. Pavri.

All claims in respect of this Bond Warrant should be notified to The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, within one week from the date of Notice, otherwise this Bank will instruct the Bombay Port Trust Docks to issue a duplicate Bond Warrant and no claim whatsoever will therefore be entertained. (9272)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Chief Medical Officer under the Faridabad Development Board for the new township at Faridabad, G.I.P. Railway. The Board proposes to organise health services covering a population of fifty-thousand in the township and at a later date a similar number in the surrounding rural areas. For this purpose a certain number of Health and Recreation Centres somewhat on the lines of the Peckham Health Centre, London, which will work in close association with outdoor dispensaries and a hundred-bed general hospital are being established at Faridabad.

Candidates should be between 35 and 45 years of age. High professional qualifications including experience of public health work are essential. Experience of medico-social work and a community outlook will be considered as added qualifications for the post. In special cases a relaxation of the upper limit for age will be permitted. The scale of pay for the post is Rs. 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-50-1,300 plus usual dearness allowance and a non-practising allowance of 25 per cent of the basic pay. Suitable candidates will be started on a higher salary than the initial pay of the above scale.

Candidates will be interviewed by a Selection Board appointed by the Director-General, Health Services, Government of India. Applications should be submitted to:-

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH,
Secretary, Faridabad
Development Board,
C|o., Ministry of Rehabilitation,
New Delhi.
9261

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. KESHAVLAL HARILAL, Proprietor, Messrs. Prakash & Co., doing business at 118-120 Javeri Bazar, Bombay has agreed to sell his running concern to my clients. All persons having any claim against Messrs Prakash & Co. are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at his office at Round Building Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 7 days after which date the sale will be completed without any regards to such claim and such claims (if any) shall be considered as waived.

ANANDILAL RATADIYA.
Purchaser's Advocate.
(9270)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the Policyholders of the Reliance Assurance Co., Ltd., Head-Office, Bangalore City, that our Branch Office situated at No. 13 Pandit Nivas, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, Bombay, will be closed from 1st January 1951 and they are requested to remit premiums direct or to the credit of our account with the imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

G. A. ACHARYA.
Managing Director,
Reliance Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office, Bangalore City.
8-12-1950.
(9271)

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED CALCUTTA.

IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to us by Mr. ANTONIO PIEDADE ALMEIDA holder of our policy No. 239619 issued in his favour that the said policy has been lost and that it was not in any manner transferred or encumbered. Unless valid objections are received at this office within 15 days from the date hereof, the said policy will be cancelled and a duplicate policy issued in his name.

N. DATTA.
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CAN SAVARKAR ATTEND SABHA SESSION?

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

V. V. Savarkar—Applicant

vs

The State of Bombay—Respondent.

An application that the applicant's fater V. D. Savarkar, the well-known leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, be allowed to participate in the forthcoming Poona Session of the Mahasabha and that the undertaking given by him not to take part in any political activity on which he was ordered to be released from detention by the High Court on 13th July last be modified was adjourned to Friday in order to enable the Government pleader to ascertain whether it had any objection to the Mahasabha leader attending the session without making speeches.

Mr. K. N. Dharap with Mr. N. D. Dange appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the State.

SALE OF CEMENT

BOMBAY, Monday.

"All concerned should note that it requires authorisation from the Government to sell cement. According to an order under the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946, which was made some time ago, no person should sell cement unless authorised in writing to do so by the Honorary Cement Adviser to the Government of India, or the Regional Honorary Cement Adviser, Bombay, or the Joint Rationing Officer (cement), Bombay, or by a person authorised in writing in this behalf by any one of these officers", says a note issued by the Director of Publicity.

YOUTH SAVES BOY, BUT HE GETS DROWNED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A grim tragedy was enacted at Vajreshwari famous for its warm springs on Sunday when a young man from Bombay was drowned in the attempt to save the life of a boy

The drowned youth was the 24-year old, only son of Mr. Anandrao Dholekar of the All India Radio and a good swimmer.

It is stated that a party of picknickers went to Vajreshwari for a weekend holiday. Young Dholekar was a member of the party. So was Parulekar, a boy of seven.

It is stated that while Dholekar was resting on the banks of the river Vajreshwari, he saw Parulekar in trouble in the river. He immediately plunged to his rescue and managed to save him too. But in the struggle to save the boy he was himself exhausted and went down.

PADDY PROCUREMENT FROM PARNALI

Socialist Agitation Fails

BOMBAY, Monday.

One thousand four hundred maunds of paddy, out of a total levy demand of 3,468 maunds have been recovered from the village of Parnali, in Thana District, where as a result of Socialist-sponsored agitation, the peasants were withholding their paddy, it is learnt.

The Socialist agitation, it is understood had led to large scale smuggling of paddy outside the village in an effort to defeat the procurement operations of the local authorities.

But after a visit to the various locations and speaking to the peasants the District authorities have been able to persuade the peasants to offer a good portion of the paddy levied, it is learnt.

Shri Morarji R. Desai

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shri Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, who was to have left on a tour of South Gujarat yesterday, has cancelled his tour programme.

Absconding Reds In Orissa

CUTTACK, Dec. 11 (PTI): Replying to a question in the Orissa Assembly today the Chief Minister of Orissa Mr. Naba Krushna Choudhury said that there were still thirty-one "absconding or underground communists" in Orissa, and steps had been taken to confiscate moveable and immovable properties of 25 of them.

LOCAL BOARD

The term of office of the present members of the reconstituted District Local Board, Broach, which was to expire on May 31, 1951, has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to June 30, 1951.

SHOPS ACT

All the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, will be brought into force in the Sawantwadi Municipal area, from January 1, 1951.

BOMBAY STATE FREE FROM PLAGUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of cholera in the Belgaum and Kolhapur Districts, during the week ended December 2. Anti-cholera measures are in progress in all the affected areas of the State.

During the week under report, cholera took a toll of 40 lives and smallpox 15 in the Bombay State. Plauge and poliomyelties were totally absent.

Plane Crash In Bangalore

LUCKY ESCAPE FOR SCHOOL

BANGALORE Dec. 11(PTI).

A PERCIVAL Prentice plane crashed this morning in the heart of the city. The pilot, an officer of the Indian air force was killed instantaneously.

It was lucky the plane fell in the open compound of the Kamala Bai Girls School; otherwise it could easily have been a major disaster for the city.

The ill-fated aircraft was one of three Prentice planes assembled in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory which took off this morning at eight from the Hindustan aerodrome for Poona.

A few minutes later they appeared just above Bangalore City and thousands of citizens witnessed the later tragedy with dismay.

According to eye witnesses, the planes appeared above them flying in formation. Suddenly, they seemed to come very close and the leading plane appeared hit. The hit plane swerved and dived. It narrowly missed the thickly populated parts and the houses around and crashed into the school compound.

The pilot's charred body was seen lying very near the fuselage, with his parachute intact on his back. The plane burst into flames and was burning furiously when Air Force officers and civil police arrived immediately for rescue. The pilot was the only occupant of the plane.

The other two planes landed safely at Hindustan Aerodrome.

B. G. KHER'S "AT HOME" TO TANDON

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher was at home to Congress President Babu Purushottamdas Tandon this evening. The pleasant function which came off on the lawn of the Council Hall was well attended, prominent among those present being Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India, State Food Ministers, several Ministers of the Government of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, the mayor of Bombay and the President of the City Congress, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla, the Sheriff of Bombay and a large number of Congressmen.

Mr. Tandon was taken round by Mr. S. K. Patil who introduced him to the guests present on the occasion.

People Pour In To Visit Sri Aurobindo's Samadhi

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 11 (UPI).—People continue to pour in from far and near to visit the samadhi of Sri Aurobindo and pay homage to the memory of the great soul, writes the U.P.I. correspondent in Pondicherry.

The samadhi under a tree, in the courtyard of the Ashram, is covered with fresh flower offerings of the devotees, and burning incense. A number of Sri Aurobindo's disciples sit around the resting place of the master in undisturbed silence.

For the first time after a week of the passing away of Sri Aurobindo, the members of the Ashram will receive blessings tomorrow from the Mother in Sri Aurobindo's room in the first floor of the main ashram building.

World's Biggest Exporter Of Cotton Piece Goods

LONDON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Figures now available for the first nine months of the year indicate that Japan will be the world's biggest exporter of cotton piecegoods this year.

India looks like coming a close second, while Britain, who led the world last year, will almost certainly drop into third place.

For the nine months to September 30 last, Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods soared to 803 million square yards. This was more than four times the total exports for 1949, and was also considerably above the yearly totals of 1938 and 1939.

Indian exports in the nine months were running at the rate of some 750 million square yards, while British exports totalled 590 million square yards.

Volcano Raises An Island

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The eruption of a submarine volcano in the Caspian Sea on Monday sent a small island up to the surface, reports Tass. The eruption was spotted when a flame shot 100 feet into the air and lit up the sky with a glow visible in Baku, about 60 miles away.

Immigrants For Australia

LONDON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The new Anglo-Canadian talks on the highest level this week lend interest to plans to open a drive to secure more British immigrants for Australia, New Zealand at one end of the Commonwealth and Canada at the other.

A newly formed body, the "Council for new era of emigration" will propagate a more even population for the British Commonwealth and Empire in view of the growing threat of a third world war.

Need For An Enquiry Body

AMBALA, Dec. 10 (PTI): Dr. Manohar Lal Kapur, President of the All India Medical Licentiate Association suggested today the appointment of an Enquiry Committee to study the actual working of Government hospitals and public health establishments and nursing homes run by private practitioners in all states.

This, he claimed would help Government to tackle the health problem of the country in the best manner.

RAPID GROWTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Exhibition Opened In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said here today that if due encouragement was given to young amateur photographers in the country, India would hold its own in this field in the international sphere.

Sir Cowasji who was declaring open the Ninth All-India Exhibition of Photography at the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall added that though at present India could not profess to lead the world in fin arts, many Indians had distinguished themselves in photography. Replying to the oft-repeated charge that "photography is a mechanical art", he said that "it can be made a fine art." The phenomenal progress that it had made during the last ten years was a pointer in this direction, he added.

He congratulated the President and the members of the Committee of the Photographic Society of India "on its growth and prosperity." He also paid a tribute to Mr. J. N. Unwalla, the former President of the Society for the services rendered in the past.

LARGEST IN EAST

Concluding he hoped that next year the Society would be able to house the exhibition in the new building of The Art Gallery, now under construction, which will provide the best conditions obtaining in the city.

Mr. M. P. Polson, Chairman of the Salon Committee, in his welcome speech said that the Society was the largest of its kind in the East. He added that it had made considerable progress in the 13 years of its existence. Starting with a membership of 26 in 1937, the year of its birth, today it had 400 members on its roll.

He said that the present exhibition was in the opinion of the judges of "good average standard". He paid a rich tribute to Mr. Unwalla, who he said, had "put India on the photographic map of the world."

Lady Cowasji Jehangir gave away the prizes. The Society Gold Award and The M. Desai Memorial Shield went to Mr. J. N. Unwalla for his entry "The Sublime".

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from December 11 to 17.

Muslim Pilgrims Deeply Touched

SIRHIND, Dec. 11 (PTI).—Escorted by the police, the buses carrying 200 Pakistani pilgrims to the Roza Sharif left for Wagha yesterday.

They were seen off by Mr. Baldev Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Madan Gopal Singh, Superintendent of Police, PEPSU, and a large number of Hindus and Sikhs.

Mr. Satyambhai, an inmate of the Gandhi Ashram, Wardha, specially came here this morning to meet the pilgrims and to enquire after their welfare.

Mr. Mohammed Mahboob Ilahi, leader of the Pakistani Pilgrims told the PTI that they were deeply touched by the cordiality and warmth with which they had been treated during their four-day stay at Sirhind. The unrestricted visits of pilgrims to their sacred places, he said, would go a long way in restoring cordial relations between the people and governments of India and Pakistan.

The pilgrims visited about 400 mosques and tombs and the Lal Masjid, a gift of the late Maharaja of Patiala to his Muslim subjects.

The Muslim visitors from Calcutta, Bombay, Indore, Madras, Rampur, Malerkotla also left for their respective destinations.

U.P.'S ECONOMIC PLAN

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

The five-year economic programme of the U.P. Government submitted to the Economic Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee discloses that Uttar Pradesh is losing five lakh tons of foodgrains every year owing to lack of proper storing facilities. The cost of this loss in terms of money is estimated to be Rs. 13,50,00,000.

The Government propose to implement their plan by conscripting free compulsory labour in villages. This labour is to be employed in building irrigation and communication works.

The short-term part of the programme suggests that before 1952 other irrigation facilities may be provided to Lucknow, Shajahanpur, Tarai area by means of tube wells for two lakh acres of land.

CROPS ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11 (PTI).

The U.P. farmer will shortly have facilities to plan his crops on a scientific basis.

A soil scheme of the U.P. Government proposes to prepare soil maps of every district on the basis of the analytical data of the areas surveyed to guide the cultivators. Survey operations have already been carried out in the major part of the Ganga Khadarr tract while advisory work for reclamation and soil conservation was undertaken over a large number of sampled areas.

JAP HOPES: Japan hopes to be self-supporting by 1953, Mr. Hideo Sudo, Chief of the Economic Stabilisation, Board, said here today. He gave as target figures for this purpose: 4,200 thousand tons of iron and steel by 1953: shipbuilding capacity of 1,900 thousand tons with seagoing vessels compared to a present capacity of 350,000 tons.

CHINESE TROOPS

SHILLONG, Dec. 11 (PTI): Chinese troops operating in Tibet have been seen a few miles from the Indo-Tibetan frontier off Sadiya in the north-eastern tip of Assam, according to usually reliable reports received here.

Alleged Malpractices In Congress Elections

MR. KRIPALANI'S DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

Reply To Tandon's Plea For Unity

NEW DELHI, December 11, (U.P.I).

INSTITUTION of an enquiry into the malpractices alleged to have been resorted to during the last Congress elections is understood to have been suggested by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Congress Democratic Front, in the course of a letter to the Congress President today.

The letter is in reply to the Congress President's letter addressed to the Acharya a few days back.

In the course of his fairly long letter, Acharya Kripalani, it is learnt, has explained in detail the circumstances under which he and his colleagues had to form the Democratic Front, of which the most important point related to the alleged malpractices resorted to during the last Congress elections, as he had stated earlier. The main objectives of the Front were to make the Congress a stronger and purer body, he emphasised.

While stressing the need for purifying the Congress and bringing real unity, Acharya Kripalani is understood to have emphasised the need for a thorough reform and purification in the present Congress organisation.

The Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, it may be noted, earlier addressed a two-page letter to Acharya Kripalani in the course of which he is understood to have made a strong plea for unity.

The last sitting of the Congress Working Committee which had discussed for several hours the formation of the Democratic Front, had authorised the Congress President to address a letter to Acharya Kripalani.

States Oppose Minimum Wages In Agriculture

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11: Enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act amongst agricultural workers is likely to be postponed for some time and the Minimum Wages Act may have to be amended accordingly, it is learned here. The act was to be extended to cover agricultural labour by March 1951 for which purpose enquiry in 800 villages had been in progress.

Meanwhile, several state governments have expressed grave apprehensions in regard to the extension of the act to agricultural labour stating that the measure might seriously effect the Grow More Food campaign and raise the procurement prices.

The Central Food and Agricultural Ministries appear to support this contention. The Planning Commission holds that neither the questionnaire nor the sample enquiry in eight hundred villages would provide adequate data for the enforcement of the act in rural areas.

Lastly, state governments have not yet set up the necessary enforcement machinery. For these and other reasons the enforcement of the act may have to be put off for the present.

PURSE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BOMBAY, Monday.

A purse of over Rs. 5,000 was presented to Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Congress President, by the Modi Bazaar Kariyana Merchants Asssciaton and four other allied trade bodies in the city at a function held this evening at the Congress House.

The Congress President, thanking them for their presentation, exhorted them to be honest business men and to serve the interests of the public. He made an earnest appeal to the business community to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to improve the economic condition of the country.

B.E.S.T. HAS PROVED TO BE AN ASSET

Municipal Standing Body Chief's Defence

BOMBAY, Monday.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee today, Mr. B. A. Dalal, its Chairman, said in his speech on Budget Estimates "C" that the B. E. S. T. Undertaking had proved to be an asset instead of a liability. It had come to the rescue of the Municipality and revenues drawn from it had helped the Municipality tide over a difficult financial situation.

Mr. Dalal recommeded decreasing the charges on electrie power so as to make it available to the poorer classes.

Anti-Aircraft Practice: Shipping Warned

BOMBAY, Monday.

The School of Artillery, Deolali, will be carrying out heavy anti-aircraft practice firng on the firing area No. 2, Colaba Bombay, on December 12 and 13 and again on January 2 and 3, between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. All shipping is warned to keep clear off this firing area on these four days, during the hours of practice firing.

Red flags will be hoisted half an hour prior to the practice shooting takes place at Colaba, Cyster Rock, Middle Ground and Worli.

CASE AGAINST JAIL OFFICIAL

Red Detenu's Plea Rejected

MADRAS, Dec. 11 (PTI).—At the Madras High Court today the Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar dismissed the petition filed by Mohan Kumaramangalam, a detenu in the Vellore Central Jail, against the Superintendent of the Jail for contempt of court.

The case was that the Jail Superintendent obstructed the course of justice by "wilfully" delaying the attestation of an affidavit and other documents of the petitioner intended for moving a 'Habeas Corpus' petition in the Court.

Their Lordships observed that the petitioner had not succeeded in establishing "the Superintendent guilt of any act which would amount to contempt of court."

Their Lordships said that there would not have been any scope for levelling charges against jail officials, if in the matter of communications, to and from the detenus or prisoners, initials were taken as token of receipt of such communications and jail registers maintained "accurately and regularly." "That should not only be in the interest of the fair name of the jail administration but also in the interests of the persons confined in the jails who cannot receive or despatch letters with the freedom which ordinary citizens enjoy," Their Lordships observed.

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION

POONA, Dec. 11 (PTI).—The next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held in Poona from December 24 to 26, it was announced here today.

Dr. N. B. Khare, who has been elected to preside over the session, will arrive at Poona on December 23, and the Subjects Committee will meet the same day.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

MADRAS, Dec. 11, (PTI): The Madras Government are getting ready necessary preliminaries to fix minimum wages for agricultural labour by March 15 next year the target date fixed by the Government of India, it was officially learnt here today.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, the State Government have launched an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers in 84 villages in the various districts selected by the process of "stratified random sampling". The main enquiry was launched in April last and is still in progress.

Earthquake Record

POONA, Dec. 11, (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 7,310 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 7.07 p.m I.S.T. yesterday.

Another earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 830 miles away from Poona was recorded at 3.10 a.m. I.S.T. today.

Small-Scale Industries Favoured

VISHAKAPATNAM Dec. 11, (PTI): Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, favoured the establishment of small-scale industries in the countryside as a step towards rapid industrialisation of the country.

The Minister who was replying to an address presented to him by the Vishakapatnam Chamber of Commerce last evening said that people shed their "war-time mentality" of making easy money and huge profits. He assured them that the Government of India would help to the fullest extent all the investors in small-scale industries.

TUITION FEES

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a recommendation of the Poona University, the Government of Bombay has decided to raise the tuition fees at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, to Rs. 90 per term, from the academic year 1951-52, and to Rs. 100 per term, from the academic year 1952-53. While recommending permanent affiliation of that College to the University, one of the conditions laid down by the latter was that the fees at the College should be raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per term in the course of the next two years, so that there may not exist any unfair competition with the neighbouring colleges in the matter of fees.

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FULL SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Congress President Firm

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I DON'T care. Let people die as better men, rather than live as prosperous sinners", observed Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the Congress President, at a Press conference at the Congress House this morning.

The Congress President made this reply to a question whether it was proper for the Congress Governments to enforce moral laws like Prohibition, which entailed large losses of revenue, which in turn resulted in bringing large numbers of men "to the verge of starvation and death."

Mr. Tandon said, "Every Congressman must be a teetotaller. Gandhiji was a strong exponent of this and we are following in his wake. The Congress is committed to Prohibition. But it is another question whether Prohibition should be enforced by law. The introduction of Prohibition and its enforcement in any particular State is a matter of administrative convenience.

"But, Prohibition is ethically right. I am clear about it. No one can claim personal liberty to drink for that is license."

MORE THAN MONEY

Enunciating the concept that Prohibition was highly ethical, he said, "Ethical standards are more than money. Only if Prohibition does not check drinking, I would say, what is the good of this law, never otherwise."

When a Press representative asked him, how he could be so categorical about morality, while morality was mostly a matter of geographic distribution of populations, and what was illegal in Bombay was legal in Delhi, and "what was immoral in Prohibition-Bombay was not immoral in London", the Congress President said that Indian morality meant what a large number of Indians believed in and what the sages of old and Indian religions had enunciated. He admitted that there could be no absolute concept of morality. But, "Prohibition is good for Bombay, it is suited to our country and it is good for all Bharat".

BIRTH CONTROL

Asked to expound his views on birth control, in view of the food shortage in the country and an increasing population, the Congress President said that the only birth control he could recommend was self-control. He was against all artificial methods — unconditionally and without qualifications.

"After all, the world has existed for millions of years without birth control. Why is it necessary now? Famines, wars and pestilences will regulate populations", he added.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT

Mr. Tandon complained that his views regarding the newly formed Democratic Front within the Congress had been inaccurately reported yesterday by some Bombay papers. He issued this correction:— "The report of my speech yesterday does not bring out fully and correctly what I said. Only a part of it has been put in, in a context, which it is possible may be entirely misunderstood. The question was "why I was dealing with the Democratic Front in a weak manner and yielding to threats". I said clearly that strength was not always in being strict. To be sympathetic and friendly is not a sign of weakness, but of strength. I want to deal with the Democratic Front in a friendly manner. Many of them are our old colleagues and some of them have held positions of great responsibility within the Congress. I would love to embrace them in loving friendship. My hope is that we will still work together. I have learnt to exercise self-control. It will always be my effort to maintain discipline in the Congress. I will not be harsh with the Democratic Front".

He said that the Congress Working Committee had authorised him to write to Acharya Kripalani and the talks in the Working Committee were not so much about the constitutional position with regard to the formation of such a group, as with the more important issue of the dissatisfaction with the Congress of some Congressmen. He had written to Acharya Kripalani and hoped to have friendly talks so that the Congress Front could be strengthened and groups avoided.

Q:—If your talks fail to dissuade the sponsors of the Group, then what?

A:—Then it is for the Congress Working Committee to think of what should be done".

NEHRU NOT SYMPATHETIC

He categorically denied that Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had any sympathy with the Democratic Group and said that he was not aware of any special sympathy which Mr. Nehru was claimed to have for the Group. "After all it cannot be a pleasure to the Congress that anyone should secede from it. We are prepared to accept even the Socialists back", he added.

He repeated what he had said earlier that the country should go with the UNO in all matters as far as possible.

He also expressed his sadness at Dr. P. C. Ghosh seceding from the Congress. Personally he had great regard for Dr. Ghosh, "one of the best Congressmen", he had met.

INDIAN NATIONALS ABROAD

Congress President's Message

The Congress President, Mr Purushottam Das Tandon has given his blessings and approval to the activities and programme of the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress "in support of the unequal fight waged by our nationals abroad against political segregation and denial of social justice".

Mr. Tandon evinced keen interest in the five-point plan and the forthcoming of Indians overseas when he met the General Secretary of the I. N. O. Congress Mr. P. D Saggi, here last night.

In his message, the Congress President said: "I believe in action. The problem facing our nationals abroad must be tackled with vision and courage Keep on working till the objective is achieved."

CONSOLIDATING OUR FREEDOM

A Call For Cooperation

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Congress President, started off his busy second day in the city by laying the foundation stone of the 'G' Ward Congress Committee office at Dadar early this morning.

Mr. Tandon, who was welcomed by the Bombay Congress Chief Mr. S. K. Patil, said that the Congress had succeeded in attaining the country's freedom. However, it has not yet succeeded in consolidating that freedom and improving the economic condition of the people.

The Congress President appealed for the unstinted co-operation of the people with the Government for achieving this desired end. If people felt that those at the helm of affairs were not managing the affairs of the country properly, it was up to them to effect a change in the Government, Mr. Tandon observed. Personally he felt that the Government was striving its best to serve the masses and so he expected all possible help and co-operation from the people to strengthen the hands of Government in tackling the difficult problems that lay ahead.

After addressing a press conference at the Congress House, Mr. Tandon visited the Organised Home Treatment Clinic of the Bombay Provincial Anti T. B. Association.

Exhibition Of Art Students' Work

BOMBAY, Monday.

Students who were really the cultural ambassadors of their country, had a much bigger role to play in the modern world "than all the politicians put together", observed the Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, Mr. Annesley de Silva, declaring open an exhibition of water-colour sketches by students of the School of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on Thursday last.

The exhibition, consisting of water-colour sketches, photographs and measured drawings prepared by the students of the School of Architecture while on their study tour of Ceylon during the last October vacation will be on view till Wednesday, December 13.

Welcoming the Trade Commissioner, Prof. S. S. Reubon, head of the School of Architecture, said that the tour was symbolic of a great ideal—the cementing of relations between Ceylon and India. It was also for the first time that young architects from Bombay had visited Ceylon. He thanked the people of Ceylon for their hospitality and courtesy shown to them during their tour of the Island.

'Navy Day'

"Navy Day" is being observed on December 16, 1950. On this Occasion, the All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature programme entitled "The Navy Day" in its School Broadcasts on December 12, at 4-40 P. M. The programme will be heard on 244, 353, 31.41 and 41.44 metres.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Shud 3, 2006
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avaval 2, 1370
Parsi: Tri 11, 1320
Sunrise 7-2 a.m., Sunset 6-3 p.m.
Hightide 02-02, 13-52 Lowtide 08-18, 19-56.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DHOLEKAR—Hemant Anandrao died accidentally on 10th December at Vajreshwari while bathing in Tansa Lake. Mourned by relatives and friends.

Today's Engagements

CATHEDRAL & JOHN CONNON OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION: Present "Mystery at Greenfingers", a comedy in three acts by J. B. Priestly today and tomorrow at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan at 6-30 p.m.

GARBA COMPETITION: Under the auspices of Garba Mandal, at St. Xaviers College Hall, on Sat. (Dec. 16) at 4 p.m.: Elimination contests; and on Sun. (Dec. 17) final competitions and prize distribution 4 p.m. tickets from Mrs. Cama, 63 Pedder road. (Tel. 44816), Mrs. Gandhi Sushil, Arthur Bunder-road Colaba, (Tel. 35717) and Dick Joyce, Gowalia Tank road.

Night Temperatures Normal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 11 (PTI).—The following is the daily weather summary for Monday:

Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures continued to be below normal over most of the country and were appreciably so in Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Saurashtra and North Gujarat.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 12th:—Weather will be mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures will rise in East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and North Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from October 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. I S T on December 11, 1950:— Ahmedabad 86 51 0 0 — Akola 8 49 0 0.1 minus 2.6, Ambala 76 40 0 0 minus 1.1, Baroda 87 46 0 0 minus 2.6, Bhopal 81 48 0 0.1 —, Bhuj 81 52 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 86 66 0 1.4 minus 1.6, Calcutta 78 54 0 15.8 plus 10.4, Cherrapunji 62 46 0 19.8 minus 2.4, Cochin 85 72 0 18.9 minus 1.9, Cuttack 80 54 0 11.3 plus 4.2, Darjiling 50 36 0 2.8 minus 3.6, Delhi 78 45 0 0 minus 0.6 Gwalior 81 50 0 0.1 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 50 0 2.1 minus 1.6, Indore 83 47 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Jaipur 78 45 0 0 minus 0.7, Jamnagar — — 51 0 0 — —, Bhavnagar 85 — — — — —, Lucknow 78 45 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Madras 82 71 0 11.6 minus 16.8, Mussoorie 53 39 0 0 minus 1.5, Mysore 81 58 0 7.5 minus 1.4, Nagpur 84 0 0.5 minus 2.6, Ootacamund 70 39 0 11.7 minus 3.6 Pachmarhi 76 42 0 0.2 minus 2.9 Patiala 76 42 0 0 — —, Patna 77 497 0 0 minus 2.7, Poona 88 47 0 2.8 minus 1.8, Rajkot 85 49 0 0 minus 0.8, Ranchi 73 48 0 1.3 minus 2.5, Shillong 59 40 0 10.5 plus 2.2, Simla 53 37 0 0.3 minus 1.7, Udaipur 78 43 0 0 minus 0.8.

Role Of Demonstration Centres

BOMBAY, Monday.

The importance of Taluka Demonstration Centres in the improvement of agriculture was stressed by the Minister for Forests and Agriculture, winding up the two two-day conference of District Agricultural Officers at Poona, yesterday. He said that these centres should be able to attract the attention of more and more cultivators, as they were looked upon as model farms intended to demonstrate improved methods of agriculture to the latter.

The Pulse Of The City

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION: The Dongri Police arrested on Monday the former Secretary of Imamwada Muslim League Relief Committee on a charge of misappropriating the Committee funds amounting to Rs. 2,785.

ACQUITTED: Presidency Magistrate V. M. Gehani acquitted on Monday Mohiuddin Mohammad, a motor cleaner who was arrested about two months back by the Byculla Police on a charge of housebreaking and theft.

ALLEGED THEFT: Balkrishna Shankar and Edward Philip who were alleged to have played an important role in the theft of clothes valued at Rs. 18,000 from the Punjab House at Colaba last month were arrested by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. and produced before Presidency Magistrate R. S. Parekh at Esplanad Court on Saturday.

LEAPT TO DEATH: Velappan, a 36-year old naval rating attached to I. N. S. "Rajputana" who was suffering from tuberculosis jumped to his death from the second floor of the Military Hospital, Colaba on Saturday.

UNITED YOUTHS

United Youths, a Cultural Association of Youths is celebrating its annual day on the 24th of this month at the Sunderbai Hall with a variety entertainment programme which includes songs, dances, music, skits, etc. Director S. M. Yusuf will direct the show which will present Nigar, Husn Banu, Veena Kohili, Md. Raffi, Mirza Musharraf and many others on the stage.

Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor is the Chief Patron of the Association and donated H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh Elocution Competition Trophy last year. This year too, His Excellency has donated Rs. 100 which will be utilised for social welfare purposes.

The Associaton will be staging this programme to increase its funds for its own building. Tickets for this show are available at the Association premises at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Nagpada, Bombay 8 between 5 and 7 p.m.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, will sit in the Civil Secretariat, during his short stay in Bombay.

Shree G. D. Somani was re-elected President of The Western India Chamber of Commerce, Bombay for the year 1951 at a meeting of the newly elected Directors held on 10th December 1950.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, DEC. 12

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali — 7-30 a.m., 1-30 p.m., English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6, 8, Gujarati—8-45 a.m. 7 p.m., 6-10, 8-15, Kannada—7-45 a.m., 3-15, Hindi—8-15 a.m. 1-45 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m., Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8 Tamil—7-15 a.m., 12-50, Telugu— a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7, Urdu—9 a.m., 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-30 Subhashita, 07-35 Mangalsmaran, 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Hindi lessons, G, 08-15 Bhore, 11. 13-40 Chamber music, 16-20 School broadcast, 17-30 A Z Shrikant, amateur's time, G songs, 17-45 N G Gokhale, patdeep. 18-10 R Parsatwar, jaltarang, 18-30 R Ramnathkar, purvi, 19-00 Shri M. P. Patil's G talk "samaj shiksana", 19-10 Locals, 19-20 A Z Shrikant, G songs, 19-30 N G Gokhale, malgunji, 19-45 For indulstrial workers, 20-30 V Parekh's G play "Majaghar", 21-15 S Vyas, G song, 21-30 Marzban & Lawrence, "side by side", 21-45 C B Mehta, "a place of the indigenous banker". 22-00 "Side by side", contd.

VARIATIONS: 353 m., 08-00 R Parsatwar, jaltarang, 08-45 J. Bhole, 12-45 Tantrakari, 13-00 Madhur gani, 13-50 K bhavgeet, 17-30 For children, HU, 18-00 H G Gokhale, M pad, 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K, 19-45 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi lessons, M, 20-30 R. B. Joshi's M talks, "vividh vinod", 20-45 K B Nikumb, poetry recitation, M, 21-00 Air artist, K bhavgeet, 21-30 Film song, 21-45 R Parsatwar, jaltarang, 22-00 J Bhole.

BARODA

250 m., 07-55 Prathsmaran, 08-15 Bhajanamrit, 08-30 V Bhonde & R Sule, flute, 18-20 V Bhonde and R Sule, flute, 18-30 rural listeners, 19-00 Hindi lessons, 19-15 Asin Ahmedabad, 19-30 V. Bhonde & R Sule, flute, 19-45 T M Mistry, bhajans, 20-00 G Geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Film songs, 21-15 T M Mistry, dohras, 21-30 As in Ahmedabad, 21-45 Radio Orch.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m., 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 M. Bhatt, G. Geets, 08-30 Taras, 18-20 As in Baroda, 18-30 Veena Bhachech, G geets, 18-45 Jhanjhar Jhankar, 19-00 Hindi lessons, 19-15 Y Shukla's G talk on art of satire, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Veena Bhachech, G geets, 20-30 Air artists, vadya dwandwa, 20-45 M Bhatt, G geets, 21-15 Jagmohan, 21-30 Mrinalini Sarabhai, E talk on "Gujarat and South India", 21-45 As in Baroda.

Tributes To Late Justice Telang

MR. BHAGWATI ON HIS MANY ACTIVITIES

BOMBAY, Monday.

Glowing tributes to the services rendered by the late Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang in the cause of the nation, were paid by speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay University at Convocation Hall this evening. The meeting which was held to celebrate the birth centenary of the late Justice Telang was presided over by Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Paying his tribute, Mr. Bhagwati said that the late Justice Telang was a great son of India. He was one of the pioneers of Indian Social reform movement. Throughout his life Justice Telang took keen interest in the educational activites of the country. He was the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and in that capacity he made the University as autonomous as possble. He reorganised the law courses of the University.

Mr. Bhagwati referred to the many-sided activities of Justice Telang and said that he worked throughout his life for the progress of mankind. Mr. Bhagwati made an appeal to the citizens of Bombay to contribute generously to the fund which the Mayor of Bombay was to collect for a scholarship to be set up in the name of Justice Telang in the Bombay University.

INTEREST IN CIVICS

Sir Vithal Chandawarkar addressing the meeting said that Justice Telang was not only a great scholar and reformist but took keen interest in civic affairs of the city. As a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, he opposed Government interference in the affairs of the Corporation. The late Justice Telang had left examples worthy of following and it was up to them to follow.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Dr. P. V. Kane former Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, associated themselves with the sentiments expressed on the occasion and paid tributes to the qualities of head and heart of the late Justice Telang. They made an appeal to the youth of the land to follow the path laid down by the reformist.

D. P.s SUBORDINATE REVENUE SERVICE

Grievances Regarding Passing Of Regional Language Test

BOMBAY, Monday.

"AS a grievance is being made, on behalf of displaced persons holding posts in the subordinate revenue service in the State who are required to pass their test in the regional language, it is necessary to clarify the entire position' says a statement issued by the Director of Publicity.

"The test' has been prescribed under the provisions of the Departmental and Language Examination Rules regulating the terms of service of persons in Government service. In the case of the subordinate revenue service, it is essential that persons employed as clerks, etc., and who have to deal with correspondence in regional languages should pass the test prescribed under the rules. Unless they know the regional languages, they cannot discharge the duties attached to their posts. Accordingly the displaced persons who do not know any of the regional languages of the State were not eligible for employment in the subordinate revenue service. It is, therefore, as a special case and in relaxation of the general requirement, that they are being appointed to the service and given a chance to study the language within a reasonable time after their appointt ment.

'GIVEN SUFFICIENT TIME'

"The Government had made it clear, so far back as in 1948, that displaced persons employed in the revenue department were required to pass a test in the regional language of the district in which they served. Their appointment also was subject to this condition. The orders relating to the course for the examination, etc., were issued in 1949 and the candidates were asked to pass the test within two years from the date of their appointment or before January 1951. It was also made clear that the failure to pass the test would mean termination of service.

"The Government, however, subsequently reconsidered these orders and decided that the failure to pass the test within that period would entail stoppage of increments due after that period, while failure to pass the test within three years from the date of their appointments or before January 1952, whichever is later, would involve cancellation of their appointments.

"From the position stated above, it will be clear that sufficient time has been given to the candidates to pass the prescribed test and that the Government servants concerned would hardly be able to perform their duties efficiently without passing the test."

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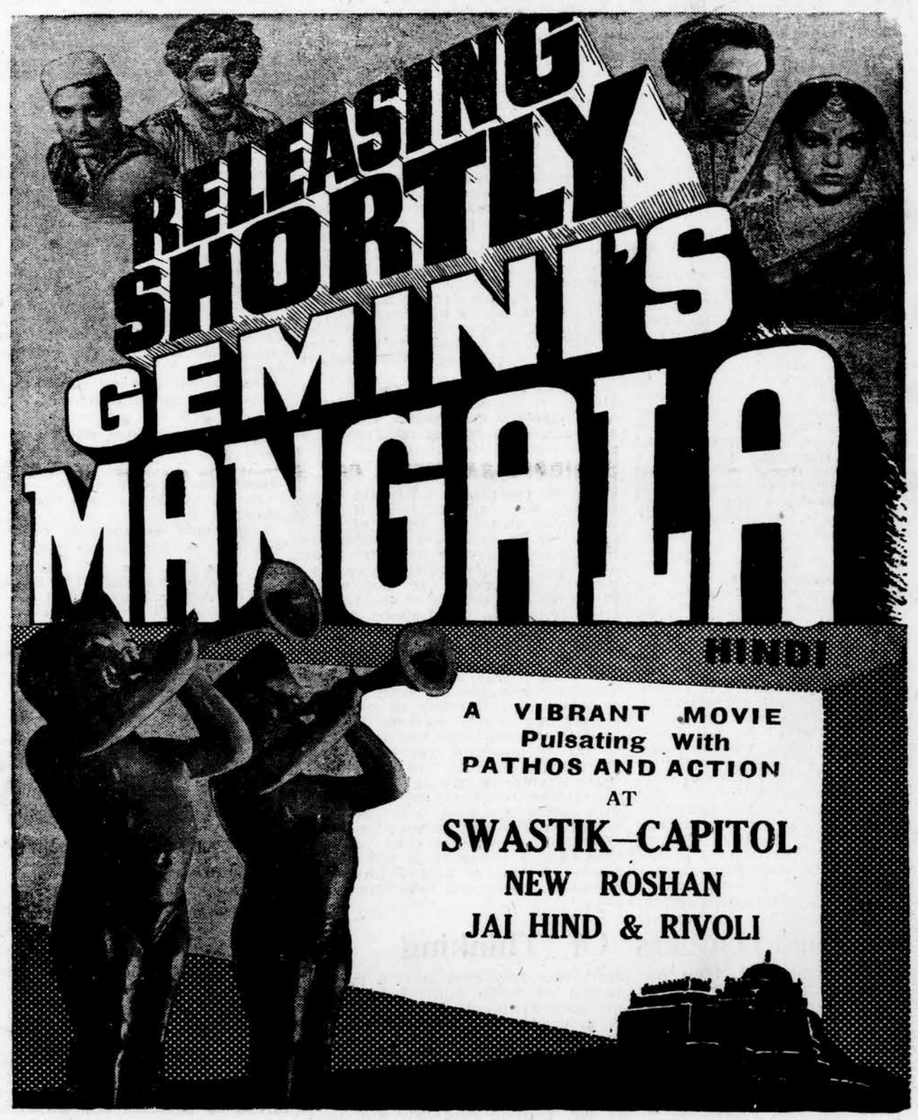

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The Bombay Chronicle

ROAD OF DESTINY

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Finance Minister, in his address at the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on Monday struck a note of optimism on the economic stability of the country. It is a practice in the country for the past several years that the Finance Member of the Government of India meets members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to understand each other and clarify the situation. Mr. Deshmukh said, "We in Government have a lively realization of the importance of maintaining law and order and of creating economic conditions conducive to increase production of wealth, in a scarcity-weary community. It is not always clear to one sector what its duty is to the other but it is for the leaders of public opinion in their various sectors to influence choice of action in the right direction." As a theory it sounds well, but we have to see first whether we have secured co-operation from various sectors and to what extent the Government accepts public opinion. Actually what we find is that each and every business organisation has something to complain of. Unless these complaints are dealt with, it is impossible to secure public co-operaton and there will be no inducement to produce wealth. It is gratifying to know that the Government have properly appreciated the international atmosphere, surcharged as it is with grave apprehensions. The prevailing unsettled conditions, while making the solution of our economic problems even more difficult, lend a sense of urgency to our endeavours and underline the necessity of closer understanding and collaboration between the Government and the public. Thus it is essential that both the Government and the people make a concerted effort to meet adverse conditions and to minimise their effects. Such efforts must have priority not only at present when the international situation is strained but, if the country is to achieve economic independence and regain prosperity, at all times there must be concerted effort after mutual understanding about the correct and realistic aspect of action. The Governmet have introduced some measures after the outbreak of the Korean War to check inflaton but so far they have not helped much. The cost of living is going up and it had reached the peak point in last October. Thereafter there is a small recession but it is difficult to say whether the corner has been turned as the international situation remains complicated. Since the outbreak of the Korean War, the price level in U.K. has increased by 7 per cent and in U.S.A. by 8 per cent but both the countries are directly involved in the war while we enjoyed only repercussions as there was no direct demand for war purpose in this country.

Mr. Deshmukh further said, "I am not a little surprised at your statement that economic problems have been subordinated to political considerations. I do not know on what evidence you have based this conclusion." It is as clear as daylight that we have a Congress-managed Government and the election manifesto of the Congress Party is slowly but steadily translated into action, in the country. For example, Prohibition as introduced in the Bombay State, although it has general support, is nonetheless part of Congress policy. We have nothing to say against it but the State has lost a revenue of Rs. 14/- crores and to make up this deficit several new taxes are imposed shifting the burden of taxation on the people.

Detailed information about the difficulties of Indo-Pakistan trade go to prove that our Government are doing their best to solve the problem but the Pakistan Government has so far not understood the disastrous effect of their policy but we trust that the International Monetary Fund will take up the subject as early as possible and fix the par value of Pakistan rupee. There have been deficits in the capital of the Central budget since 1946-47 to the tune of about Rs. 500/- crores. During the same period, there have been deficits in the country's balance of payments also which have reduced the external assets of the Reserve Bank of India by Rs. 800/- crores, higher than the deficits in the Central Government's Budgets. This State may not have much to do with the existing tendencies but we have to think and pause how long we have to face these deficits. Unless we have sound economic planning which gives us higher production and profits, all attempts to raise the standard of living are bound to fail. The Government have been engaged on a scrutiny of expenditure in order to find out possible avenues of economy. On one side, we have deficits both in the Central Budgets and in external payments. With these glaring economic problems, we cannot afford to wait any longer. No Government can continue to spend beyond income for ever. There may be cases of emergency when this rule may be overlooked but we must try to live within our income. Mr. Deshmukh believes that the present recovery of 14 per cent in the security prices from July 1949 is matter for considerable satisfaction but we have to say that the present prices are not at par. He believes that the genuine investor is kept away owing to the activities of the speculator. If this is the main reason of low prices of securities, we ask our Finance Minister why he is harbouring speculators and does not utter a word of condemnation against them.

Mr. Deshmukh has dwelt at length in his address on the Labour Relations Bill which seeks to give power to Industrial Tribunals to determine the number of employees to be retrenched and the class of employees from which such retrenchment should be made. He explains that it does not take away the right of the employer to decide if rationalisation is necessary or desirable. He also made it clear that where employers concerned are not satisfied with the awards of the Industrial Tribunals, the Labour Appellate Tribunal recently set up will entertain and hear appeals. It was mainly at the insistence of the employer that the appellate Tribunal was set up with a view to securing uniformity in decisions concerning labour matters. He was glad to acknowledge the fact that, so far as taxation was concerned, everything possible had been done with a view to giving the necessary incentive to trade, industry and commerce and, what is most important, capital formation. Mr. Deshmukh concludes by saying that "India today is at the crossroads of destiny and I have no doubt that she will take the right road."

The Dangers Of Thinking

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon has certainly an original approach to public questions. Monday's morning newspapers contained a report of a speech at the Social Education Week in which he urged his audience to give up reverence for the traditional and to cultivate independent thinking. Though this is a tall order for everybody to follow, the Congress President erred on the right side. We realize that it is strenuous to set about thinking on everything for oneself. In fact, men like Prof. Whitehead have maintained that "it is an erroneous truism, repeated by all copy-books and by eminent people when they make speeches, that we should cultivate the habit of thinking of what we are doing. The precise opposite is the case. Civilisation advances by extending the number of operations which we can perform without thinking about them." But possibly the President was thinking in the context of Indian conditions where tradition has a very strong hold on the people and he wants to shake people out of this mood, in imitation of Mr. Nehru's frequent exhortations. But unfortunately the evening papers on the same day carried reports of Mr. Tandon commending the sages of old and the Indian religions as the arbiters of morality. It must require a man much above the average to think out everything by himself. But it needs a genius to be able both to think out his problems for himself and to act in conformity with the wisdom of the rishis.

If Mr. Tandon had stopped here, one might have been content to attribute his change of advice to the difference between the bracing morning air and the stale atmosphere of the evening which might well create a general attitude of fed-upness with the lights of Ancient India. But Mr. Tandon's performance at Monday's press conference was quite extraordinary in other ways. The Congress President was inveigled into a dissertation on birth control in which his rooted objection to artificial birth control led him into equating self-control with national calamities. To say that self-control is the best form of controlling births is a tenable propostion. But it sounds very heartless to assert, as Mr. Tandon evidently did, that "after all the world has existed for millions of years without birth control. Why is it necessary now?" This is an argument very like that old bit of special pleading, "What was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me." Nor, again is this all. Mr. Tandon excelled himself when he went on to observe, "Famines, wars and pestilences will regulate populations".

Like Shakespeare's bluff King Hal, Mr. Tandon too has at his heels famine, sword and fire crouching for employment,—strange picture for the Chief Executive of an organisation pledged to non-violence and service to present.

Famine — War — Pestilence! Strange allies, indeed, for the Congress President to summon to his aid. If this is the fruit of independent thinking, let us have the bigotry of the most fanatical bibliolator instead. Another profundity uttered by the President was, "Let people die as better men rather than live as prosperous sinners" as a commendation of Prohibition, which someone had told him was bringing large numbers of men to the verge of "starvation and death". To place Prohibition along with Famine, War and Pestilence might be philosophically sound but it is hardly conducive to increasing the popularity of the political party which Mr. Tandon presides over. The President assured pressmen in another context that he had learnt to exercise self-control. May we suggest in all humility that Mr. Tandon make a little better use of his vast learning?

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

LAHORE, Dec. 9 (PTI): Mr. Mahmood Ali Kasuri, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the first Pakistan Civil Liberties conference, said here today that the advent of Pakistan had meant a vigorous tightening up of various restrictions upon the freedom of speech and expression.

The provisions of the Press Emergency Act and the Frontier Crimes Regulation, leaving out of consideration for the moment various pieces of safety legislation he added, were so extensive as to vest in the Executive unrestricted arbitrary powers of control over the citizens.

* * *

Addressing a meeting of Bombay Congress workers on Sunday, Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, the Congress President, advised Congressmen to devote some time for "introspection", for vitalising and strengthening the organisation.

Amen. Oh, Amen!

* * *

The Congress President, adds the report, admitted that many people were displeased with Congress Governments both in the States and at the centre.

Will he permit us to go on and admit further that as many people are displeased with Congress Organisations both in the States and at the centre?

* * *

Speaking in the Political Committee of the U.N. Assembly, M. Vyshinsky said that the Chinese interventionists were perfectly within the provisions of the existing principles of International Law, which allowed "private persons from a neutral country to cross into the territory of a belligerent power".

Equipped with "private tanks", "private cannon", "private munition" from "private bases" and "private arsenals" in the neutral country.

* * *

The "Manchester Guardian," pleased like other British papers with the Washington talks, says: "The Truman-Attlee declaration will be useful in allaying fears and in stabilising opinion."

Or rather in allaying opinion and stabilising fears.

* * *

A Republican U.S. Senator, Alexander Smith, wants the U.S. to start "putting the screw on Communist China by declaring that U.S. military aid would be given to anti-Communist groups wherever they operated in Asia."

This verbal demand ought to suit everyone except the victims.

* * *

Mr. Smith's leader, Senator Robert Taft, goes further in the plan to put Communist China in its place. He has announced himself "opposed to giving up Formosa in any peace settlement".

That would, we are sure, contribute to a "war settlement" anyway.

* * *

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian External Affairs Minister said, we read, in a broadcast that after the military position in Korea had been established the Western Allies should open negotiations with Communist China, possibly on more subjects than Korea.

And if it wasn't "established"?

DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN YUGOSLAVIA

By K. ZILLIACUS

A recent decree by the Yugoslav Government abolishing privileges for Communists may be regarded as the first fruit of the new freedom. About six weeks before the decree was published, the Yugoslav literary weekly 'Knizhevine Novine' carried a blistering article guying Communist dignitaries on holiday. It described how comrade X and his wife went down to the sea to reside in a special villa because they would not mingle with the common people, had special food, bought goods otherwise unobtainable at special shops, burned government petrol riding about in cars etc. etc.

This article started a lively debate in the press at large. Some writers supported the author. He and a cartoonist who illustrated his 'Heretical Article' (that was the title) got into quite a lot of hot water. Others attacked him violently. The whole controversy would be inconceivable in the Soviet Union and would have been equally inconceivable in Yugoslavia two years ago.

PRIVILEGES ABOLISHED

And then in the middle of October the Government published a decree abolishing the special shops and the "special rest homes, villas, holiday houses etc." with the exception of workers' rest homes. The decree further provided that communist were to have petrol for official purposes and on ration only, the same as everybody else, and were to have the same ration cards and eat the same food as others. The decree also forbids the buying of carpets, curtains, pictures, furniture etc. for the decoration of offices.

There seems little doubt that the rumpus started by the Knizhevine Novine had something to do with this new law. The desire to avoid repeating the error of the Soviet Union in allowing Communists to become something like a privileged caste raised high above the people is also an obvious motive. The national emergency caused by the great drought has given urgency and point to this measure.

Ever since the break with the Cominform in June 1948, the Yugoslav people and their leaders have had to rely on themselves and do their own thinking. The result has been a tempest of discussion, increasing freedom and vigour of criticism and a series of bold reforms. This is largely due to the spirit in which the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party met the great crisis that ended in the break with the Soviet Union.

BREAK PRECIPITATED

In the correspondence with the Soviet leaders that precipitated the break they first showed what has since become a characteristic trait. They asked the Soviet Communist Party to send a delegation to Yugoslavia to discuss all their charges and grievances on the spot with their Yugoslav colleagues. When the Cominform Bureau Resolution condemning them was published, they immediately printed it in the Yugoslav Press. When the breeak occurred, the Russians published a translation into bad Serbo-Croat of their side of the correspondence and circulated it clandestinely in Yugoslavia. So soon as they got wind of this, the Yugoslav authorities published the whole correspondence, giving both sides in a good Serbo-Croat translation, and sold it in a pamphlet form on every news-stand up and down the country.

Not only did they take their own people into their confidence —they threw open the gates of Yugoslavia to foreigners. As Marshal Tito said to me last spring: "We don't want just friends to come to Yugoslavia. We want witnesses. We have no propaganda. Our propaganda is the facts. Let people come and find out for themselves how things are with us".

OPEN DOOR

Hence the open invitation to students and young workers of all countries to come and join in with the Students' Brigades in road-building and other jobs during the summer, after which the foreign visitors can make up their own itineraries and are given tickets and put up at hotels to go around and see the country for themselves. The Yugoslavs were delighted when the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party accepted the invitation of their People's Front to visit Yugoslavia, and hope that there will soon be a return invitation for some of their people to visit England.

The Yugoslav Peace Committee's reply to floods of Cominform propaganda telling the wildest tales of Yugoslav war preparations and aggressive policies was to invite representatives of the British National Peace Council to come to Yugoslavia, go everywhere they liked, talk to anyone they wanted, get all the information for which they asked, and then make up their own minds.

FREE DISCUSSION

The release of the Soviet-Yugoslav correspondence that ended with the break started a nation-wide discussion of fundamental issues that is still raging. It is a perfectly free discussion and covers the whole field of social and political organisation, Communism and democracy, relations with the Soviet Union and the West.

As a by-product of this development, the organ of the Yugoslav Writers Union Knizhevine Novine carried a spirited controversy bout Marxism and literature. Some writers said bluntly that literature had nothing to do with Marxism and Party lines and should not be bothered with such things. Others contended that authors cannot be wholly isolated from the society in which they live and that Marxism, rightly understood, in a 'dynamic' method of special analysis and cannot cramp an author's style. All were agreed that to have a party line imposed on authors would be intolerable and strongly criticised Soviet practises in this respect.

BLINKERS REMOVED

The Satirical Weekly Jezh did its bit in this discussion by publishing an article relating the dreadful experiences of a critic of the old school who used, when he got a book to review, to go round button-holing party leaders and asking them what they thought of it. And now, since the break with the Cominform and since the "directive" that henceforward there are no more directives for authors, the critic found himself in a state of despair. Leading people had different views or no views at all on books, and he was reduced to trying to read the review copies himself and to arrive at views of his own. The strain was too great and the article ended with the critic's cry of the heart: "For God's sake, Let's go back to the good old days when we didn't have to think".

One Yugoslav leader told me that they hadn't realised themselves to what an extent they had been walking in mental blinkers, with their necks under the yoke and steered from Moscow, until the break gave them their freedom.

"Perhaps after all that break was a blessing in disguise", said my friend. "For now we really are doing our own thinking and are getting the taste for it. But we are having quite a job trying to teach some people how to use their brains again. They had forgotten how!"

SWEEPING DECENTRALISATION

Sweeping measures of administrative and economic decentralisation in order to avoid the centralism and bureaucracy which they say had spoiled Russian Communism are another result of the break with the Cominform. To this has now been added a breath-takingly bold project for workers' management in factories, mines and transport.

When I left in October, a law was being drafted for the reform of the courts, so as to give the maximum guarantees for independence and impartiality and keep out political influences. A further measure was being studied that many result in decentralising the police force by putting it into the hands of the individual republics of which the Yugoslav Federation is composed, instead of having it all controlled from Belgrade. This, of course, would not affect the Yugoslav equivalent of the American F.B.I. or British M.I. 5.

In short, fresh breezes are blowing through Yugoslavia. If the West has the heart and imagination to understand what the Yugoslav people and their leaders are trying to do and how important it is they should succeed, and will establish relations of friendship and co-operation with them, without attempting to make them abandon their socialism, we may have set an example that will have a powerful and co-operation with them without attempting to make them abandon their socialism, we may have set an example that will have a powerful and comulative influence on the Communist Parties of other countries, including the Soviet Union. And this might point the way to ending the cold war and making peace.

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

Discordant Note

In recent days, there has been more than one voice in Britain saying what General MacArthur should have done and not done. What is surprising is that two Ministers should have gone on record criticising Gen. MacArthur's conduct of the war. The first was Mr. Shinwell who has a habit of getting into hot water. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs was forced to perform the unpleasant duty of disowning the views of his collegue in Parliament, and one thought that after that members of the British Government would remain silent, even if they could not agree. But even the Washington Agreement has not prevented Mr. Stokes another member of the British executive, from criticising America freely on the conduct of the Korean campaign. And he has accused America of engaging in a "mad rush" for raw materials. It is surprising that the Minister should have indulged in such loose talks, as the communique issued after the Washington talks definitely stated that Britain and America had reached some understanding with regard to the "stockpiling" of essential materials. British parliamentary institutions and traditions are held aloft as models for all democracies to follow, and one of the most important features of democratic institutions is joint responsibility of the cabinet.

Peace And Tension

However clear the Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Bunche's reading of the world situation is, it is a pity that he had no concrete suggestion to ease the international tension. All he could do was to warn that the "wrath of the organised world must fall upon those who would endanger peace for selfish ends." Unfortunately unless one belongs to one bloc or the other it becomes very difficult to judge who is the aggressor and who the victim. Injustice, real or imagined, sows the seeds of a grievance in the aggrieved party's mind and absence of desire for and peaceful means of settlement creates an itch to settle issues by force. In the excitement that follows, right and wrong get so intricately mixed up that, unless one has preconceived notions on the subject, it becomes difficult to see where the justice lies. As Dr. Bunche comments, the current atmosphere of fear, suspicion and mutual recrimination in the world offers little hope for efforts to break the great power impasse. He warns that the next war would be an atomic war and, 'since there would no survivors, there could be no victors.' It will only restore the world to barbarism. He appealed for reason to avert such a calamity. But reason and logic alone are not going to do it. For the world today does not lack in these commodities. Out of a sheer sense of self-protection, the nations of the world must think of toleration and respect for the other man's point of view. If the Communists give up their resolve to convert the whole world to their faith by sabotage and armed intervention the Western democracies will stop fighting Communism wherever found and there may be still hope for peace. Dr. Bunche's faith in the UN ideal prompts him to say that the "genuine will to peace is the willingness of disputing parties to expose their differences to peaceful processes of the United Nations." The common man all over the world would also like to share Dr. Bunche's confidence. It is for the United Nations to stand firm and view issues not from the angle of this or that bloc but from the view-point of the world as a whole.

Heir Of The Axis

Time is taking its revenge. General Franco of Spain may be a direct descendant, as it were, of the Axis leaders. He may have been, as he certainly was, inspired equipped and otherwise assisted by the Axis Powers to start and conduct the rebellion against Spain's Republican democracy. But it was not through Axis help and equipment that General Franco managed to continue that revolt and succeed ultimately in changing Spain into a crypto-Fascist dictatorship with himself as the Caudillo. For that achievement the credit must go to the Chamberlain and Daladier Governments that flourished at the time in Britain and France respectively. They not only withheld all assistance themselves from the harassed Republican regime — assistance that it fully deserved both morally and by right — but they also rendered the League of Nations utterly powerless to help Republican Spain. It is no more than the bare truth that but for the then British and French leaders, General Franco and not the rightful popularly accepted leaders of Spain would have been in exile today and Spain would have remained a democratic regime standing by Wsetern Allies not merely in opposition to Communism but also positively and specifically in support and defence of Democracy.

The Harvest Is Ripe

They sowed Franco and, the result of it today is that they are reaping demands from him on his own terms as a crypto-Fascist dictator. He would support the West against the Communist East if the West submits to his anti-democratic principles and practice. And, yes, he will have Gibraltar also, please, as the price. That is the most unkindest cut of all—upto date. For, we are not sure at all that the Caudillo will stop at that. But even if he pulled himself up at Gibraltar, it is certain that he will succeed in wringing from the democratic world apologetic and submissive recognition of his regime which, as he now triumphantly maintains on available occasions, is a contemptuous denial of democracy. Indeed the process of the West and the United Nations rubbing their democratic noses in the dust before a chest-filled Caudillo, has already begun with the admission of Franco Spain into a number of U.N. bodies.

A Glimpse Into The Red Mind

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Asked by pressman what General Wu, Reu China's delegate to the U.N. had said so far about the thirteen-nation resolution asking Communist troops not to cross the 38th Parallel, India's representative, Mr. Rau said: "Wu told me no reply had been received ,(from Peking) but that the United Nations would be able to judge for themselves from events in the field."

That Mr. Rau said was "the only indication "he had had from General Wu about Peking's attitude to the appeal and he thought it was favourable.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

French Official Misquoted

I have read with great surprise the article published in your paper dated December 7, concerning certain statements which your Ahmedabad correspondent said that I made in the Gujarati Chamber of Commerce.

I am sorry to say that I have been misquoted in the whole report. I did not discuss, either in the meeting which I had with the Board of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, or in any conversation I had during my stay in Ahmedabad, the question of Trade Agreements between France and India or any other country. Nor did I discuss the political situation in France. Also, I did not say that France "is experiencing the bitter question of inflation", as is quoted in your article.

As the mistakes made in quoting my statements may create a misunderstanding in trade circles which could be harmful to commercial relations between India and France, I have thought it my duty to inform you of them.

I wish to add that the only question among those reported by your correspondent, which I 'did' actually discuss in answer to a question asked by one of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, was that of inflation. I told the person who asked me that question that France had 'experienced, during the last war,' a heavy inflation which of course has resulted in an important increase in prices, but that since then the inflation has been checked, the French Franc had again become a very stable currency, and that in spite of the large increase in nominal prices, the average wage-earner has the same purchasing power as before the war.

As you will realise, this statement is entirely different from the one reported by your correspondent. I thank you in advance for whatever you will think proper to do in order to avoid any further misunderstanding regarding trade with France.

I take this opportunity to say that I shall always be very glad to give your correspondents any information on French trade which might be of interest to your readers.

—JEAN TROCME,
Commercial Attache to the
French Embassy in India.

Essays On Sind Refugees

More than thirteen months ago Mr. Nanik Motwani, Secretary, Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, had announced through the press that he would give prizes of Rs. 1001, Rs. 500 and other smaller prizes for the best essay on Sind Refugees. As a result some fifty people wrote essays and submitted for competition. Among them were professors and journalists. Some have submitted hundreds of photographs and other valuable documents. Being an interested party I am anxious to know why he has taken more than a year to come to any decision? An explanation from Mr. Nanik Motwani is due.

A. S. VASWANI.

Anti-Dog Campaign In Versowa

Your Versowa correspondent correctly writes that the threat to life and property in the suburbs of Bombay, is increasing day by day. He also throws much light on the Bombay Municipality's Anti-Dog campaign, which of course is depriving the residents of a valuable watch and ward service. The Government of Bombay as well as the Municipal Commissioner should lose no time to discourage this campaign in suburbs, so that security may be well in sight. But, this alone would not do. The Police staff should also be increased to double and regular special night patrols over armed gangs be introduced so that crimes may be nipped in the bud.

—DORAB N. DOTIWALA.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

He is great who can do what he wishes; he is wise who wishes to do what he can.

—IFLAND.

OF ALL THINGS

Another Man's Poison

EACH of the thousands of animals and birds that live in the domains of Mother Nature have been equipped with some special defensive or offensive characteristics that enable them not only to exist but to survive in the midst of a hostile world. The South American ant-eater, for instance, is actually a bear, and if it was not specially equipped to hunt and eat ants, it would have a hard time, because this animal has no mouth worth speaking of, in order to get the things which other bears relish.

The creature weighs a few hundred pounds, and has claws on its forefeet that end in talons sharp as razors. These are not there for any aggressive purpose though the ant eater can tear apart a hunter rash enough to come within range but are meant to demolish the solid ant hills that provide it with its sustenance. The ant hills are often of very great height, and are as hard as rock. Human beings would find it as difficult to break these as to knock down a brick building: to an ant eater, it only presents a few minutes hard work, with a meal at the end of the labour as a reward.

The ants naturally don't take kindly to this intrusion of their privacy, and come streaming out in aggressive fashion. Which is just what the ant-bear wants. He waits till the stream has got moving then calmly proceeds to lick up as many ants as will satisfy its enormous appetite. Its mouth is merely a hollow tube through which a lightning-swift tongue darts in and out gathering up the prey. The tongue is a lengthy affair covered with a glutinous exudation, so that once there is an ant on it, it is 'finis' as far as the latter is concerned.

The ant eater is normally a placid creature, and slow of anger. If surprised by human beings it will lope off as fast as it can and it CAN be very speedy. But the natives of the area are fond of its flesh and never lose an opportunity of capturing an ant eater when they can.

But one must acquire a taste for the flesh. To the acid nature of its diet the red ant which it eats contains loads of formic acid and as a result of this flesh tastes like raw vinegar, but ten times as strong. As a matter of fact, the meat is often used in the regions which it inhabits to flavour less exotic viands. It is also said that a prolonged diet of this particular delicacy plays havoc with a man's insides.

TARIFF AMENDMENT BILL PASSED

DUTIES ON JUTE, COTTON, WOOL RAISED

NEW DELHI, December 11, (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed the Indian Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Bill seeking to enhance the export duties on jute goods, cotton and raw wool. After a day-long debate consideration of the bill, which had lasted five days, was concluded.

The house agreed to an official amendment to one of the clauses by which the constitutional point raised about delegating the powers of raising or imposing export duties was met.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, assured the members that Government were considering the report of the State Trading Committee and its reportse would not be "shelved". He denied the charges that the treasury benches were "unresponsive" to the house, and said that where "human institutions and human beings" had to be dealt with he would prefer to go slow lest he commit any wrong. He hoped that before long he would be able to announce Government's views on the question of state trading.

WATCH OVER PRICES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, told the house that Government did not think decontrol of jute was advisable or necessary.

"We are keeping a careful watch over prices", he said, "and if they show a definite continued rise, I have no doubt Government will come before the house either for sanction of increased duties or more effective measures".

Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala (Bihar) said only state trading or, in the alternative, decontrol could meet the situation and not levy of increased export duties.

Before the house adjourned for lunch, tempuers rose, hot words were exchanged and points of orders were raised, when the Commerce Minister started replying to certain statements by Mr. Ramnath Goenka. The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the chair, ordered the expungement of the offending remarks.

COMMISSION PROPER

When Parliament resumed today the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, continued the unconcluded weekend speech opposed the motion for reference of the Bill to a select committee.

Referring to raw jute production, he said, it was Government's policy to see to it, that as much quantity of raw jute was produced within the country as possible. This, he said, was in the best interests of the country.

Referring to complaints about the five per cent commission to shippers, Mr. Karmarkar said that taking into consideration that during the war 2-1/2 per cent commission had been charged and also that shippers had to meet various charges, the Government had come to the conclusion that five per cent commission was proper.

NO DECONTROL

Mr. Karwarkar drew the attention of the House to the State Trading Committee's report and its remarks on the difficulties of undertaking state trading in respect of exports of jute. Government had to take into account important considerations before they could come to any final conclusions. If, however, the present measures were unsatisfactory, they might have to consider seriously taking to state trading, he added.

Mr. Karmarkar said that the question of decontrol of jute was not under consideration. If jute goods had to be decontrolled, raw jute would also have to be decontrolled. If they decontrolled at this stage they could never be sure to what extent ceiling prices may rise. Government's requirements both for consumption and fulfilling barter contracts were substantial and this also should be taken into consideration.

COMPLAINTS FROM U.S.

From the complaints received from America that jute goods were not available in the open market, it was obvious that the Government's directional control of jute export had been working fairly well and the major portion of the exports had been reaching either consumers or traditional importers in America.

The threat of substitute materials in America was not so much due to the price of jute, though it did count, but due to the uncertainty in getting supplies of jute in the open market. The normal exports to America had been decreasing steadily. It had stood at Rs. 37 crores in 1948-49 and was Rs. 31 crores in 1949-50 and was less in the current year.

Concluding Mr. Karmarkar assured the House that the Government were keeping "a careful watch" on the jute prices. If the prices contined to rise, he had no doubt Government would come before the House either for sanction of increased duties or some other more effective measures.

HOT WORDS

Hot words were exchanged and points of order were raised when the Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, replying to the debate, answered certain remarks made by Mr. Ramnath Goenka. The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, expunged the objectionable statements from the proceedings.

The Commerce Minister denied the charge that the rich were being made richer and the poor poorer as a result of Government's policies and that the Commerce Ministry was treating non-official members' views with a scant courtesy. In fact, he said, ever since he became Commerce Minister he had made journeys to Bombay and Calcutta to consult the people in the trade. More meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee and Advisory Council had been held during the last few moiths than ever before in a corresponding period.

He assured Pandit Kunzru that Governmen thad not given up their plan of self-sufficiency in jute, food or anything else. "We ar ehoping every hour that by 1952 we might be self-sufficient both in food and in jute" he said.

FIND THE EVIL

Mr. Sri Prakasa said he was not one of those who believed that everyone either inside the Government or outside the Government was absolutely honest. But one must give credit for the good intentions of each other. If anyone was going wrong he must be pulled up, but one must not create an atmosphere where everybody suspected everybody else.

One must take pains to find out the everybody else.

One must take pains to find out where the evil lay. If Government did not take suitable action when an evil was exposed they should certainly be blamed, but Government could not take a general sort of action on a general sort of accusation that something was going wrong somewhere.

AMENDMENT

The House took clause-by-clause discussion of the bill. It agreed to an amendment moved by the Commerce Minister to Clause two of the bill. The amended clause authorises the Government to enhance and vary by notification export duties on commodities or impose new duties. The notification would be laid before parliament, if it is in session, as soon as may be or within seven days of its reassembly.

Parliament's appoval by resolution would have to be obtained by Government within fifteen days of the notification being laid before it. Parliament would have the power either to direct the repeal of the notification or modfy it. The power of the Government under this clause will also cease to have effect on March 1, 1952.

Mr. D. P. Karbarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce, replying to the points in regard to wool, said that the export duty was imposed to check the rising prices of raw wool in the country. It would also be a safeguard for the internal carpet industry.

CORRUPTION

Babu Ram Narayan Singh (Bihar) speaking on the third reading of the bill, said the Commerce Ministry should be purified and corruption which, he alleged was rampant there, "rooted out". If that was done, he added, the whole country would stand to gain.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh) said that he was sure the majority of the House was in favour of state trading of jute. Yet, Government had not paid any attention to it. If the wishes of members were treated lightly by Government "a time might come when the house might treat the Government lightly".

NOT SIDE TRACKING

Replying to the debate, Mr. Sri Prakasa referred to Mr. Tyagi's remarks about state trading and said Government had no idea of "side-tracking the issue" or of being "unresponsive" to the house. They had under consideration the report of the State Trading Committee.

The committee, while recommending state trading in many directions "curiously enough", had been "very chary" in regard to state trading in jute. Government were examining the whole position most carefully. The difficulty was that a whole economic structure could not be changed overnight.

"I do hope that some decision in that behalf will be taken and ways and means will be found also that a new structure may be raised without creating too much confusion", Mr. Sri Prakasa said.

The House passed the bill and adjourned till tomorrow.

Stop Press

RIOT KILLS

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Two Europeans were found dead and one injured four miles outside Singapore tonight after a day of blood rioting in the city.

Radio Malaya said Bertha had been taken to "another place in Singapore, not a convent".

M. Bs PROTEST

LONDON, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Labour member Mr. Tom Driberg today called on the Government to protest to South Korea at the shooting of 56 political prisoners.

Mr. Driberg said in the House of Commons that they were shot by "South Korean police without trial" at Sariwon North Korea on or about December 6.

WEST AIR-CHIEFS TO MEET

LONDON, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Anti-aircraft commanders of seven Atlantic Pact nations and representatives of the American forces in Europe will meet here tomorrow for a three-day conference to discuss air defence problems it was officially announced tonight.

A FEMALE RASPUTIN ON TRIAL

The sensational trial of the abbess of a nun's convent has been making headlines in Athens recently. The abbess in question, a Mother MIRIAM, is charged with having indirectly caused the death of some 500 nuns in the space of 20 years, after having robbed them of their earthly possessions. Koratea Convent, of which Mother Miriam has been the abbess since 1930, belongs to the sect of the "pallio-imeroloyites a Greek religious sect following the Old (Julian) Calendar, which is some 13 days behind the current calendar. Mother Miriam had a network of priests and missionaries who all belonged to the same sect and who recruited neophytes for the convent throughout Greece. The newcomers were made to sign a document donating their earthly possessions to the convent. If they failed to be convinced by mere words that this donation was good for the salvation of their souls, the abbess had more persuasive means to make her victims see it her way. Some of the prosecution witnesses claimed in court that Mother Miriam—that female Rasputin as she has been called—had often recourse to torture. The death rate at the convent was appalling, owing to terribly unsanitary conditions and a starvation diet, justified by the Order's inhumanly austere rules. The convent had no doctor, and the village doctor was sometimes called to the convent, but he came only to issue death certificates. It is estimated that between 1930 and 1950, under Mother Miriam's rule, some 500 nuns died of tuberculosis. It is not only greed which started Mother Miriam on her career of crime, but also a strange mixture of mysticism and sadism.

The picture shows Mother Miriam, in the dock during her trial in Athens, approached by an adviser, a priest belonging to the same sect.

Exports To China Has Gone Up

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister, in a statement in Parliament gave the details of trade between India and China in the nine months since India recognised Communist China. India's export to China mounted to Rs. 1,96,14,000 as compared to Rs. 1,17,85,000 in the preceding nine months while India's import from China diminished during the period to Rs. 30,27,000 as compared with Rs 44.28.000 in the preceding nine months. India's major exports to China were jute goods, cotton manufactures cotton waste and unmanufactured tobacco.

The Government of India, he said, had yet no proposal in hand for the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the Peoples' Republic of China.

India had given the "most favoured nation" treatment in regard to trade during 1949-50 to Egypt, Austria, Yugoslavia and Switzerland, said Mr Sri Prakasa, Commerce Minister, replying to Dr. M. M. Das.

TRADE BALANCES

The Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, giving details of India's trade balances for the current year as compared with last year said that since August the overall trade position had improved.

Asked how the Government proposed to utilise the favourable balances, the Commerce Minister in a written reply to Prof. Ranga said that a large deficit in internal output of foodgrains had necessitated their large import. In addition, commercial imports of all essential commodities like industrial raw materials and essential consumer goods would be licensed.

The Commerce Minister said that the "import" policy statement for the period January-June was scheduled to be announced by December 15, 1950 and the improved licensing position would allow the last dates for the filing of applications to be advanced within the period.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Railway Minister, introduced in Parliament today a Bill which seeks to authorise the railway administrations to make provident fund payments to the dependents of deceased employees in whose case nomination papers have not been received from Pakistan.

The proposed Bill is a temporary expedient and will be in force only upto December 31, 1952 by which date, it is hoped, the provident fund accounts of all the India-opting and evacuee railway staff will be settled.

The delay in payment of the funds to dependents of the deceased employees had been due to non-receipt of the relevant records from pakistan.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, introduced a Bill, on behalf of the Industry and Supply Minister, which seeks to enact the provisions of the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, promulgated on September 2 last. The Ordinance provided for the control of prices of certain goods, and the supply and distribution thereof.

India's Contribution To U. N. Budget

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Prime Minister informed Prof. K. T. Shah that during 1950-51 India's contribution to the budget of the United Nations Organisation, including its several parts or subsidiary bodies was Rs. 50,45,500/-. Member countries contributed he said, broadly according to the capacity to pay which was based on comparative estimate of the national income. India's share was 3.25 per cent. Forty-seven Indians were employed in the U. N. secretariat. In 1949 India contributed Rs. 43,55,500; in. 1948 Rs. 45,34,600; in 1947-Rs. 35,89,000; and in 1946—Rs. 26,03,300.

TIBET REPORTS UNTRUE

The Prime Minister told Parliament in reply to a question by Mr. Kishorimohan Tripati that news about Tibet from Kalimpong was "highly suspected and 99 per cent untrue". He said the present position was that "there has been no advance of the Chinese army from Chamdo for several months".

He said so far as Government knew there were six Indians residing in Tibet, four at Yatung and two at Gyantse. Trade was their main occupation. He could not say if the two Indians arrested by the Chinese Army were amongst these six Indians.

TRADE DEAL

The Commerce Minister said a trade agreement with Indonesia had been negotiated, but was awaiting ratification by the Government of Indonesia, for import of copra and cocoanut oil. import, however, would be effected by the trade.

WAR NOT INEVITABLE

Australian Premier's View

CANBERRA, Dec. 11, (PTI): Mr. R. G. Menzies the Australian Prime Minister, told a private session of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association here today that the traditional friendship between the Commonwealth and America and their joint armed might was preventing world war.

The best method of stopping the outbreak of hostilities on a worldwide scale was for these powers to build up their armed strength.

"If the Commonwealth and America fell out, it would be a bad day for the world," Mr. Menzies said.

The Prime Minister declared that war was not inevitable and in any event could be avoided for at least five years.

Other delegates said that peace depended on the strength of Britain and America who should mobilise all available resources to present a strong unified front today to any aggressor.

Forty delegates from 12 Commonwealth countries are attending the Association's conference which began yesterday and ends tomorrow. Two observers from the United States are also present.

NO ASSURANCE FROM RED CHINA

But B. N. Rau Going Ahead With Cease-Fire Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. BENEGAL NARSING RAU, chief Indian delegate to U. N. last night denied a news agency report here that India had received assurances from Chinese Communists that their forces would not cross the 38th Parallel.

Mr. Rau said he had received no no such assurances from any source.

Mr. Rau confirmed previous reports to the effect that while the Chinese Communists had not said they would heed a cease-fire request from the Unitd Nations, he and twelve other Asian nations were proceeding with a resolution for a cease-fire under the firm hope that such a proposal would not be unacceptable to the Chinese Communists.

ASIAN COUNTRIES CONFER

Delegates of 13 Asian and Middle East Nations who made the "stop at the 38th Parallel" appeal to Communist China met last night at the residence here of Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent United Nations delegate to discuss a Korean cease-fire resolution.

After the meeting Mr. B. N. Rau said "We met and discussed various suggestions for a draft resolution.

"It was arranged that I should produce a final draft for the consideration of the sponsoring powers this morning.

"We may not be able to introduce the draft until Tuesday."

Countries represented at the conference were: India Pakistan, Egypt, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Burma, Iran, and Iraq. The other four countries of the 13 who sponsored the appeal to Peking and North Korea to stop at the 38th Parallel were unable to attend because the meeting was called at such short notice.

They are expected to attend today's conference and all thirteen are expected to sponsor the final draft resolution.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, India's Ambassador and Jam Saheb of Nawanagar attended the conference.

Mr. B. N. Rau told reporters after the meeting that the resolution envisaged a cease-fire, but declined to give further details.

It was learned, however, that the resolution will call for:

(1) Immediate cessation of fighting in Korea.

(2) A cease-fire line to be agreed on, and as soon as this has become effective a commission should meet to make recommendations for the restoration of peace in Korea.

There may be a short preamble to the resolution reiterating the urgent need to resolve the conflict in Korea as a step towards the restoration of world peace and friendly relations among nations.

No decision was reached on a final draft because it was understood, further consideration was deemed essential by those countries who would constitute the Commission which is to make recommendations for the restoration of peace in Korea and throughout the Far East after a cease-fire line has been agreed.

There was said to be general agreement that America, Britain, France and Russia should be in the Commision.

INCLUSION OF INDIA

Certain delegations are understood to have recommended that India should also be in the Commission. Mr. B. N. Rau, India's delegate, is himself believed to have remained non-committal on this suggestion.

The inclusion of France was suggested, it was understood, because in the event of an overall solution of the Far Eastern crisis being agreed to, the question of Indo-China would crop up.

After prolonged discussion which was reported to have been conducted in a spirit of excellent understanding, it was agreed it would be better if General Wu was consulted before the names of the countries suggested for the Commission were incorporated in the resolution.

Mr. Rau was accordingly invited to meet General Wu last night if possible and then produce a final draft this morning.

It was also learned that together with the crease-fire proposal another proposal for a demilitarised zone of several miles on either side of the 38th Parallel was being considered. but it was uncertain whether this would be included in the resolution.

Mr. Rau told reporters later he had not yet received any repiv from General Wu to the 13-nation appeal to halt at the 38th Parallel and that General Wu had not told him Communist troops would halt there.

Mr. Rau said he could not say whether cease-fire would be agreeable to Peking Government as Mr. Wu had said nothing in that connection.

He confirmed that in suggesting a cease-fire line the idea was that it should be the basis for peace negotiations and that if attempts did not succeed within a reasonable time both the parties would have the freedom of action again.

He added he "was not without hope", that his attempts would succeed.

Other Indians present at yesterday's conference were Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, Rajeshwar Dayal, Gopala Menon, Satish Kalelkar and B. L. Sharma.

Earlier, Mr. B. N. Rau met Mr. Ernest Gross, Deputy leader of the United States Delegation for an hour. It was understood that Mr. Rau told Mr. Gross he had not received any reply to the 13-nation appeal to China, but that he was going ahead with drafting a cease-fire resolution to put before the Political Committee.

It was understood that Mr. Gross saw the Indian delegate at Mr Rau's own request.

These conferences were preceded by meetings between Mr. Rau and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's delegate and later between Mr. Gross, Sir Gladwyn and another British delegate Mr. Kenneth Younger. The latter meeting was at the office of the United States Delegation.

Mr. Rau was understood to have told Mr. Gross he intended to introduce a resolution in the Political Committee as soon as possible, but that it might not necessarily be today.

U.S. WON'T OPPOSE

It was reliably understood that the State Department would not oppose such a proposal unless it went directly against the principles stated in the recent Truman Attlee communique.

One of these principles was that America would not agree to immediate recognition of the Peking Government as the legal Government of China and the seating of Chinese Communist representatives in the United Nations as conditions for Korean peace talks.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS

The Indian delegation received new instructions from its Government yesterday.

These were believed to have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant quick action.

S. KOREAN DUPUTIES FLEE FROM CAPITAL

Assembly Forced To Move South

SEOUL, Dec. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The South Korean legislative system faced complete breakdown last night as ponic-stricken Deputies fled southward and left the National Assembly without a quorum.

The Assembly has not been able to hold a formal meeting for four days because the necessary quorum of more than half the members—at least 104—has not been present.

The attendance at yesterday's Assembly meeting was 65 out of 206 members. There were 72 at Saturday's meeting, 85 the day before, and 87 on Thursday.

The South Korean Government faced the choice last night of either making attendance compulsory or moving the Assembly further south.

Opposition sources said that before the fall of Pyongang last weekend, about 140 members of the Assembly were living in the Seoul area.

Parliamentary sources still in Seoul said last night that unless the absent members could be persuaded to return the Government would "seriously consider" moving the Assembly south within the next few days.

NERVOUS CITY

Seoul was a gloomy nervous city yesterday. Koreans were closely watching for any sign of the Americans moving.

Price of rice had fallen steeply as prosperous Koreans unload their winter supplies preparatory to flight.

AGREEMENT TO MEET RED THREAT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (PTI-Reuter): North Atlantic powers are expected to reach an agreement within a month on the form of the Atlantic Army and the way in which German troops are to be effectively used in it, observers here forecast last night.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Following are todays quotations in the Madras Stock Excange:—

SECURIES: Govt. of India Loans: Three per cent Paper 93/-, three per cent 1986 92/14, three per cent 1970/75 97/8, three per cent 1966/68 98/7, 97/8, three per cent 1966/68 98/7, Govt. of Travancore three per cent 1952/54 101/8, Govt. of Madras three per cent 1956 99/15/6 three per cent 1960 98/9/6.

BANKS: Travancore 13.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17/14, Mysore 46, Travancore 6/6, Do Pref. 9/4.

PLANTINGS: Be Be 1/10, Blue Mountain 3/2, Chaneramali 2/8/6, Chembra 5/1, Cochin Malabar 7/9, Coffee Lands 10/2, Cons Coffee 19/-, Do Pref. 29/8, Coonoor Tea 24/14, Coorg Tea 7/2 Devashola 16/14, Highland Produce 26/12, Kailas 1/15/6, Kalasa 13/1, Kalpetta 21/4, Malankara 63, Midland 8/2, Do Pref, 6/8, Neelamalai 3/10, Nelliampathy 1/11, Nenmeny 8/4, Nil Neerugundi 5/8, Nilgiri Tea 10/15 Njonsuch Tea 34, Ouchterlony 7/4/6, Peermade 58/8, Peninsular 6/1, Periakaramalai 37/2, Pullangode 2/1, Puthuthottam 4/9, Rajagiri 7/5, Pref. 7/6, Sheveroy 1/6/6, Talayar Tea 6/3, Teckoy 3/14, Tirumbadi 3/4 T R and T Co. 7/13, Do Pref. 9/4, United Nilgiri 230 Vaikundam 12, Waterfall 3/5/6.

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TEXTILES: Balasubramania 46/12, Bang Woollen 275 Buckingham 144 Do Pref 190, Cambodia 12/12, Coimbatore cm 172, Dhanalakshmi 267, Janardhana 86 Lakshmi 85/8, Do A. 43/4, Madura 36/12, Mettur 385, Mysore Silk Filature 4/3, ff/62 Mysore Spun 8/2, Pankaja 91, Radhakrishna 151 Do B 76, Rajalakshmi 92/8, Trichinopoly 14/4, Vasanta 133/4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 72, India Cement 15/14, Do Pref. 97/6 Mettur Chem 5/13, Do Pref. 91, Mysore Chem Fert 9/8, Paper 12/11, Parry 48, Spencer 12/14.

Patel Better Now

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (PTI): Doctors attending on Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister issued the following bulletin at 11-55 a.m. today: Mr. Patel has been making satisfactory progress and is feeling fairly restful. In to order give him the benefit of a milder climate it is proposed to shift him to Bombay as soon as he can be moved".

R

CUTTER LABORATORIES PENICILLIN

Sale of Penicillin of Cutter Laboratories had been discontinued as there were complaints that it was defective. It has now been found that there are no complaints with regard to ordinary Crystalline Penicillin of Cutter Laboratories. The restrictions on sale and arrangements for refund will apply only to Procaine Penicillin of the Cutter Laboratories.

PICKING BANDS

LEATHERS OF

M/s. COOPER ALLEN & CO.

(NORTH-WEST TANNERY)

SOLE AGENTS for:

Bombay City & Province

EVE FABRICS LTD.

INDU HOUSE, DOUGALL RD., BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALES

DATE & TIME	PLACE OF AUCTION	AUCTIONEERS
1) 19 & 20-12-50 At 9 A.M.	Vehicles Sub Depot, Ondal.	M/s. Banarsi Das & Sons Ltd., 77-A, Park Street, Calcutta.
2) 27-12-50 At 10 A.M.	Bhagwati Medical Stores Depot, 121, J. N. Mukherjee Road, Howrah.	M/s. Gopi Chand & Sons, P-8. Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
3) 28 & 29-12-50 At 8-30 A.M.	Vehicles Sub Depot, Dhanbad & Nirsa.	M/s. Egbert Andrews Auction Mart, 161, Dharmatalla St., Calcutta.
4) 30-12-50 At 10 A.M.	D.G.I. & S. Depot, Santragachi.	M/s. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

STORES:

1) Surplus M. T. Vehicles consisting of large number of Petrol Tankers 800 Galls. Capacity Ford and Bedford, and also large number of Trucks, trailers, Ambulances, Cranes and Motor Cycles of different makes & types.

2) Surgical Instruments, Dental Equipment & Apparatus, X-Ray Units, Power Plants, Dark Room Tents, Hospital Equipment & other Misc. stores.

3) Surplus and Salvage M. T. Vehicles consisting of large number of 15 cwt. & 3 Ton Trucks Chev, and also Trucks of other capacities & makes, Station Wagons, Cars & trailers of different makes & type.

4) About 800 tons of different sizes of Bolts & Nuts, Carriage Bolts, M.S. Washers, Spring Washers, Round Head, C. S. K. Head & Pan Head Rivets and other Misc. Stores.

Full details of the stores can be had from the Auctioneers Permits to view the stores may be obtained from this office.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), 6, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA.

AC/RCDC/386.

HOLKAR HELD TO A DRAW BY TOURISTS

Exhilarating Cricket At Indore

INDORE, December 11, (PTI).

Bright and entertaining batting, a lively rate of scoring practically throughout the day's play and 3 three-figure stands were the features of the final day's play in the three-day match between the Holkar Cricket Association and the touring Commonwealth team, which ended in a draw here today.

Holkar, continuing their second innings, batted till fifty minutes after the lunch interval and declared their innings at 297 for four wickets with a lead of 222 runs. The visitors, in nearly two hours play thereafter, made 157 for the loss of two wickets.

During the day an aggregate 354 runs were scored in 285 minutes actual play for the loss of only four wickets, a strange contrast to the first day's play when no less than 14 wickets fell for 214 runs.

Mushtaq Ali and Rangnekar, resuming their unfinished partnership for the third wicket this morning at the total of 100, batted for an hour adding 82 before Mushtaq Ali was dismissed for 72. The partnership had yielded 125 runs in 90 minutes.

Though audacious Rangnekar scored at a faster rate, elegant Mushtaq Ali dominated this period excelling in deftly deflected on side placements and leg slides. Rangnekar, who passed the 64 mark 35 minutes faster than Mushtaq Ali, was as strong as ever in his hooks, but most of his runs came in cheekily lifted strokes to untenanted spots on the leg side. Rangnekar, who scored 78, was the top scorer for the match.

Thereafter, Sarwate and Jagdale added 105 runs in 95 minutes without being separated when the innings was declared.

They were together for 45 minutes before lunch when they added only 32 runs. As against this 73 runs in 50 minutes play after lunch.

If the home side had followed the policy of going for quick runs immediately after Rangnekar's dismissal at 192, they could have applied the closure fifteen minutes earlier and still have secured the lead of 222 runs, if not more. As it was the visitors perhaps thought 115 minutes were not enough to make the required runs and, though their batsmen batted enterprisingly and fast throughout, it was apparent that they were by no means keen upon attacking the bowling otherwise, though a decision either way washingly improbable, the match would at least have provided a thrilling draw.

Emmett and Ikin opened their innings and the former fell to Gaekwad when attempting to hit him.

Thereafter Ikin and Worrell were concerned in a 138-run partnership, Ikin remainng unbeaten with 76.

The match did end on a thrilling note, Worrell being bowled to the last ball of the match by Sule.

SCORE BOARD

HOLKAR (First Innings)	148
COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)	223
HOLKAR (Second Innings)	
Arjun Nayudu c Grieves b Tribe	14
N. Vivsorkar c Worrell b	
Mushtaq Ali c Tribe b Worrell	72
K. M. Rangnekar run out	78
Ramadhin	21
C. T. Sarwate not out	48
M. M. Jagdale not out	53
Extras	11
Total (for four wkts. declared)	297

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. Shackleton	16	4	41	0
F. M. Worrell	18	5	40	1
K. T. Ramadhin	33	11	100	1
G. Tribe	18	3	60	1
R. R. Dovey	16	3	45	0

COMMONWEALTH (Second Innings)

G. M. Emmett c and b Gaekwad	13
J. T. Ikin not out	76
P. M. Worrell b Sule	68
Extras	0
Total (for two wkts.)	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Arjun Nayudu	6	1	26	0
H. Gaekwad	18	6	49	1
K. M. Rangnekar	2	0	3	0
C. T. Sarwate	7	1	23	0
M. M. Jagdale	6	0	31	0
C. K. Nayudu	4	0	25	0
S. S. Sule	1	1	0	1

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. Black Spiders vs. Bombay City "B" (Second Division).

4-50 p.m. Combined Railways vs. I.H.F. XI. (Exhibition).

CRICKET

Ovtl

10-30 a.m. Inter College Cricket.

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y. M. C. A.

6 p.m. R. C. Dhaber (-20) vs I N Laljee (-300).

3 p.m. Hollinson vs. Karamath.

BOMBAY 'VARSITY'S ATHLETIC TEAMS

Team Leaves For Allahabad On Dec. 16

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay University Men's and Women's, Athletic team for the Inter 'Varsity Athletic meet to be held at Allahabad on December 20, 21 and 22 has been selected.

The team leaves for Allahabad on Saturday the December 16, by the Calcutta Mail via Allahabad leaving V.T. at 8-20 p.m.

This is the first time in the history of 'Varsity Athletics that Women will be taking part.

The following are the teams:—

MEN'S TEAM

Mr. Joe Crasto (St. X.) —Captain—100, 200, 400, 800, 110 and 400 Hurdles.

Mr. Owen Pinto (G.M.C.)—100, 200, 400.

Mr. R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.)—100, 200, 400, 110 and 400 Hurdles. Pole Vault.

Mr. A. Gracias (St. X.)—100, 400, Hop-Step and Jump.

Mr. A. D'Souza (St. X.)—800 and 1500.

Mr. M. Braganza (St. X.) —Pole Vault.

Mr. A. Patel (St. X.) —Shot Put, Discus and Javelin.

Mr. Roy Millan (St. X.)—1500 and 5000.

Mr. S. S. Palkar (Siddharth)—1500 and 5000.

Mr. D. Choudhari (Ruia)—Broad Jump and Hop-step and Jump.

WOMEN'S TEAM

Miss Banoo Gazdar (St. X.) Captain —100, 80 metres Hurdles, Broad Jump, Javelin and Discus.

Miss Roshan Mistry (St. X.)—100 metres and Broad Jump.

Miss K. Behram (St. X.)—100 metres Hurdles. High Jump and Javelin.

Miss M. Paes (Sophia) —Shot Put and Discus.

Miss M. Simoes (Sophia)—High Jump and Shot Put.

Miss B. Coutinho (Sophia)—100 metres and Broad Jump.

RAILWAY FIELD ONLY 8 MEN

Beaten By Navy In Hockey League

BOMBAY, Monday.

Indian Navy were lucky to score an odd goal in three win over G.I.P. Railways depleted second string, consisting only of eight men, in the First Division of the B.P.H.A. League at the Cooperage this evening.

Ofcourse, the Navy were full value for their victory, but they were rather lucky to score the winning goal past the Railway's watchful and energetic custodian R. Gomes, who had more than his share of the game. Pavey in the defence worked hard throughout, while the Railway trio that is the entire forward line made desperate attempts to break away, and score and they did succeed once.

As for the Navy they possessed a forceful attack, but the offside rule held them in check. Nandi Singh, Srinivasan and Khanna impressed. Somehow, the Naval side have not shown any signs of improvement since their last appearance, and do not seem to be a side likely to worry and side with a full outfit.

The Navy scored in the initial half through Nandi Singh and the Railway equalized in the second period through A. D'Souza. The Navy's winning goal was registered few minutes before the end through Srinivasan.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY:— Hyuthes; R. Singh, Sinham; Hawse, Subramaniam, Madhok; Khanna, Srinivasan, Nandi Singh, Andrews, Pereira.

G.I.P. RAILWAY "B": R. Gomes, Pinto, A. Fernandes; Davey, Pavey, Tambe, A. D'Souza, Delgado.

In the earlier game, St. Xavier's College 'C' scored a solitary goal win over Bombay Port Trust 'B' in the Second Division of the League. A. Sequeira scored the all important goal.

G.M.C. BEAT RUIA

Inter College Hockey League

BOMBAY, Monday.

Grant Medical College trounced Ruia College by four goals to nil in the Inter Collegiate Hockey League played early this evening at the Cooperage.

Orissa Beaten By An Innings

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

CUTTACK Dec. 11 (PTI): Bihar defeated Orissa by an innings and 194 runs in the Ranji Trophy match today.

The Bihar resuming their first innings on the third day of Ranji Trophy cricket match against Orissa this morning lost the last two of their wickets for the addition of only five runs. The score was 443.

Nakhuda, who required seven more runs last evening for his individual century was dismissed for one more run. A sharp break on the off stump from J. Patnaik forced Nakhuda to play forward-sending the ball into Bhadrayya's hands in the slips.

Orissa eleven in the second innings lost four wickets for 45 runs till lunch time.

They are faced with the formidable task of making 322 runs to avert an innings defeat.

Following were the scores:

ORISSA (First Innings) 121
BHIAR (First Innings) 443.
ORISSA (Second Innings) 128.

Madras Put Up Record Score

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

BANGALORE, December 11, (PTI): Madras today put up a record score off 463 runs in the Ranji Trophy Cricket match played here at the Gymkhana Grounds. This total, which is the highest for Madras in the Ranji Trophy series, incidentally equals the Mysore's highest registered in 1947 against the visitors, Madras's previous highest was 371 runs.

Madras, by virtue of their first innings lead of 138 runs are already in a winning position unless a miracle happens tomorrow, the last day of the four-day match.

The test cricketer, B C Alva, hit up a grand century even though it was not a chanceless one. He was dropped four times when his total stood at 1, 34 57 and 110.

Madras resumed in the morning with the overnight total of 223 for four and were all out ten minutes before tea.

Mysore in their second innings made 47 runs for one wicket at close of play.

The following were the scores:—

MYSORE (First Innings) 325
MADRAS (First Innings).

D L Chakravarthy c Kasturirangan b Krishnaswami 22; Girish c Adisesh b Thimmiah 64; Kannairam l-b-w b Thimmiah 27; C D Gopinath c Adisesh b Krishnaswamy 74; Chinnadurai st. Umesh b Krishnaswamy 46; B C Alva c Shivashankar b Thimmiah 138; K S Kannan c and b Thimmiah 37; Sreedhar c Thimmiah b Kasturirangan 15; Rangachari c Shivashankar b Krishnaswamy 13; Sarangapani c and b Kasturirangan 4; Ganesh not out 1; Extras 22; Total 463.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Kasturirangan 31/6/54/2, Sivashankar 29/7/74/0, Adisheh 26/6-68/0, Krishnaswamy 37.4/1/130/4, Thimmiah 43/8/91/4, Ramdev 2/1/3/0, K R Patel 7/0/21/0.

MYSORE (Second Innings)

Umesh c Chakravarthw b Ganesh 26; Shivashankar not out 15; Thimmiah not out 0; Extras 6.

Total (for 1 wicket) 47.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Rangachari 2/0/7/0, Alva 3/1/4/0 Kanniaram 3/0/4/0, Ganesh 7/0/11/1.

SANDY SADDLER SURPRISED

DETROIT (Michigan), Dec. 7, (PTI-Reuter): Del Flanagan, a comparatively unknown lightweight from St. Paul, Minnesota scored an upset last night by gaining a unanimous points decision over the world featherweight champion Sandy Saddler, in a rough 10-round non-title bout.

It was Flanagan's fiftieth professional fight without defeat and practically earned for him a chance at world lightweight champion Ike William's title in January.

There were no knockdowns in the battle which saw Flanagan punch a bit harder and he made his four pounds weight advantage to good advantage to in innumerable clinches and wrestling holds.

Much of Flanagan's training consisted of watching for hours on end films of the frights last September in which Saddler won the championship from Willie.

Bombay's Facile Win Over Maharashtra

UNBEATEN CENTURY BY CONTRACTOR IN ALL-INDIA SCHOOLS CRICKET

BOMBAY, Monday

TO N. J. CONTRACTOR went the day's honours for scoring a brilliant unbeaten century for Bombay Combined Schools Eleven against Maharashtra Combined Schools Eleven whom the former beat by a smashing margin of 240 runs on the first innings in the West-Zone Semifinal of the All-India Schools Cricket Championship for the Cooch Behar Trophy at the Brabourne Stadium to-day.

Resuming their first innings with the overnight total of 167 runs for 4 wickets Bombay declared their innings closed at the total of 370 runs for the loss of 7 wickets. The home team was indebted to N. J. Contractor who made a brilliant unbeaten century which included ten fours and they were also thankful to A. J. Wagle and Tauffique Hussein who had contributed yesterday 67 and 81 runs respectively. S. P. Edekar was the other batsmen who hit up a fine knock of 54 runs.

For Maharashtra V. S. Godbole bowled well and captured 3 wickets for 84 runs.

Going in to bat again Maharashtra found Saifuddin the Bombay all-rounder-unplayable and could collect only 93 runs for 8 wickets in their second knock at the close of play to-day. V. S. Godbole—a very useful and reliable all-rounder of Maharashtra scored 46 runs for them.

Saifuddin who was deadly with the leather, secured 5 wickets for 12 runs in 14 overs of which eleven were maidens.

Bombay won the tie on the first innings by a big margin of 240 runs.

The scores were as follows.

Maharashtra Combined Schools XI (First Innings) 130

Bombay Combined Schools XI (First Innings):— Faiyaz A. Mowjee c. and b. V. S. Godbole 3, A. J. Wagle l.b.w. b. V. S. Godbole 67, Saifuddin b. V. S. Godbole 0, Tauffique Hussein (Captain) st. V. S. Oka b. M. R. Rege 81, N. J. Contractor not out 100, S. P. Edekar b. S. K. Phatak 54, P. K. Rao l.b.w. b. S. S. Sane 7, N. S. Chawan run cut 21, V. S. Lajmi not out 11, rest did not bat, Extras 26, TOTAL 370 for 7 wickets declared.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/9, 2/9, 3/159, 4/159, 5/264, 6/285, 7/343.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—S. S. Sane 19-7-39-1; C. N. Bhaise 18-5-53-0; V. S. Godbole 27-3-84-3; N. K. Irani 4-0-23-0; C. G. Borde 3-0-20; M. R. Rege 10-0-38-1; J. D. Durve 9-0-38-0; S. K. Phatak 5-0-23-1; V. R. Chandorkar 4-0-16-0; V. S. Oka 2-0-10-0.

Maharashtra Combined Schools XI (Second Innings):— J. D. Durve b. Saifuddin 0, Y. V. Deshmukh b. Saifuddin 22, V. S. Oka (Captain) c. V. S. Lajmi b. Saifuddin 0, V. R. Chandorkar c. N. S. Chawan b. Saifuddin 7, V. S. Godbole b. Tauffique Hussein 46, S. K. Phatak c. N. S. Chawan b. S. D. Rege 5, C. G. Borde l.b.w. b. S. D. Rege 0, C. N. Bhaisa b. Saifuddin 8, N. K. Irani not out 0, M. R. Rege not out 1, S. S. Sane did not bat, Extras 4, TOTAL: 93 for 8 wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/0; 2/0; 3/12; 4/53; 5/74; 6/74; 7/86; 8/92.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— S. S. Saifuddin 14-11-12-5; N. J. Contractor 3-1-12-0; S. P. Edekar 2-0-6-0; S. D. Rege 7-1-27-2; Tauffique Hussein 8-0-20-1; V. S. Lajmi 4-3-1-0; J. D. Jukar 4-0-11-0.

MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNOR'S XI

NAGPUR, Dec. 10 (PTI).

The following team will play for the Madhya Pradesh Governor's Eleven against the Commonwealth Cricket team on the Cricket Association Ground here on December 15, 16 and 17.

Vinoo Mankad (captain); P. R. Umrigar, G. Kishenchand, Gul Mohamad, S. W. Sohoni, M. R. Rege, Kamraj Desari, Gopi Naidu, S. S. Jog, A. D. Mohoni, and Suri Naidu.

Reserves: G. D. Misra and R. Narsimhan.

The Commonwealth Cricket team is expected to arrive in Nagpur by air on December 13.

RACE COURSE STRIKE CALLED OFF

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY, Monday.

WITHIN twelve hours of the appointment of the Sub-Committee by the R. W. I. T.C., the strike of the race course workers has been called off.

The happy result emerged after a lengthy discussion lasting nearly three hours this morning between the representatives of the workers on the one hand and the Stewards of the Club and owners, Rao Saheb Parker and Mr. Radha Sigtia, on the other.

The demand of the workers for two months bonus was met half-way and a month's 'allowance,' as the Club chooses to call it, will be paid off shortly.

RENT

The issues of rent for the temporary hutments occupied by the workers and increment in wages to women workers were also discussed and it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. As for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers, which formed part of the strikers' demands, the Stewards are expected to go into it at a later date.

The date of the next race meeting is expected to be announced shortly.

BRITISH ATHLETES OF THE YEAR

LONDON, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Jack Holden, holder of the European and British Empire titles, has been awarded the Jackson Memorial Cup, given for the best performance during the year by an athlete born in the United Kingdom.

The Harvey Memorial Cup, for the athlete adjudged to have put up the best performance in the British Championships has been awarded jointly to Dr. Frank Aaron, the distance runner and Ronald Hardy, the walker.

Dr. Aaron set up British national and English native records in winning the Amateur Athlete Associations six miles title and Hardy established new British figures in taking the seven miles walking championship.

"Revenge" Match In Calcutta

BOMBAY, Monday.

News from reliable sources reveals that leading world amateur billiard player Bob Marshall is definitely taking part in the Indian National Billiards Championships which are to be held from 2nd. to 22nd. January at the Great Eastern Hotel at Calcutta.

With Tom Cleary, the world's number two already in India Calcutta may well be the venue of a "revenge" match. Cleary had thrashed Marshall in the final of the Australian Open Championships in October last. The meeting of these two leading cucists in a tournament will no doubt be the match of the season, and one which the numerous fans of this popular indoor game will travel miles to see.

JOE LOUIS GIVES UP HOPES

DETROIT, December 11, (PTI-Reuter): Joe Louis for twelve years world heavyweight boxing champion, was reported today to have given up all hope of regaining the title.

Louis was quoted by Tommy Devine Detroit Free Press Sportswriter as saying, he was not interested in meeting Ezzard Charles again.

EAST PUNJAB FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

Ranji Trophy Match

AMRITSAR, Dec. 10, (PTI):— Resuming their first innings the Services Eleven were all out for 282 today after adding only 19 runs to their overnight total of 263 for 5 wickets in the Ranji Trophy match against East Punjab Cricket eleven.

East Punjab batting most part of the day could score only 131 runs and was forced to follow on an hour before the close of play.

When stumps were drawn East Punjab in their second innings had scored 26 runs for the loss of one wicket.

The following were the scores:—

SERVICES (First Innings)

Atma Singh c Premlal b William 12; Adhikari b Swaranjit Singh 11; Dittia c and b Omprakash 9; Gadkari b Balbir b Khanna 50; Mohanlal lbw b Karanbahadur 13, Godbole b William 143; Sukhdeep Singh Grewal lbw b William 19; Inderjit b Rainder 0; Maganahah lbw William 8; Iqbal Karan b William 0; Sanjan not out 3; Extras 14; Total 282.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Rajindernath 18/3/33/1; William 25.4/3/66/5; Karan Bahadur 24/4/48/1; Balbir Khanna 19/1/58/1; Swaranjit Singh 9/2/27/1; Omprakash 7/2/19/1; Swara 3/0/11/0; Ramprakash 1/0/6/0.

INTER-COLLEGE CRICKET FINAL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Inter Collegiate Cricket finals commenced at the Oval today on the Elphinstone College pitch. Siddarth College batting first scored 220 for the loss of 5 wickets at the close of play against Ruia.

Dadachangi scored 100 runs not out, while S. P. Bhatia was out for 54.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Eustace D'Souza (-165) playing a far superior game to H. L. Ghaswalla (-110) in the Byculla Y M C A Tournament failed to get better of him this evening.

Ghaswalla had breaks of 21, 23, and 20 while D'Souza had breaks of 2.2,33 and 20.

THIRD DIVISION HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the third Division of the B P H A League at the Parsi Cyclists ground this evening.

Indian Hotels 3 goals Lever Sports B 0 Melville Kaunds scored once and Profoot twice for the winners.

Then Goan Sports 'C' beat Cathedral Old Boys by four goals to nil.

Parsi Cyclists Ground

3-10 p.m. H. I. Dixon vs. C and L (G I P).

4-10 p.m. G I P "D" vs. Chartered Bank.

SHAKE-UP EGYPTIAN ARMY

Guilty Men Punished

CAIRO, Dec. 11, (PTI-Reuter).

Seven Egyptian generals involved in a recent arms scandal have been placed on pension and high officers also involved have been dismissed from service, the War Ministry announced here last night.

Eight brigadiers have also been retired.

The arms scandal concerned the purchase of useless arms and ammunition from Italy for the Egyptian Army during the Palestine War.

Egyptian public prosecutor, Mahmoud Azmy Bey, ended the investigation a few weeks ago and presented his report to the Minister of Justice.

First among the seven Generals placed on pension are Faud Sadeki Pasha and Ahmed El Mawawi Bey who led the Egyptian forces in the Palestine war.

The 13 officers placed on half pay for their part in the scandal are two generals, two brigadiers, four colonels, four lieutenant-colonels and one major.

The officers placed on half pay include General Ibrahim Saad El Mursybey, former Commander of the Engineer Corps, General Mahmoud Sobhy Bey, Commandant of the Military College and Colonel Abdel Hamid Fahmy Mursybey who as chief of Egyptian Army Public Relations recently paid an official visit to Britain.

Bilaspur Sugar Workers Launch Satyagraha

BOMBAY, Monday: The Tilak Nagar Sugar Works (Bilaspur) who are on strike for the last 114 days, have launched a satyagraha campaign from today, according to information available at the local Socialist Party office. It is stated that 114 people were arrested in this connection today including Shri N. G. Gore, Secretary of the Bombay State Socialist Party.

Tandon Against Controls

BOMBAY, Monday.

Congress President Tandon today urged the Government of India to "respect the sentiments of the people" and remove non-essential controls on commodities.

Addressing a meeting at Chowpatty held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. the Congress President said that though the authorities who had enforced controls on commodities were well wishers of the people and meant well, the working of the controls had proved "defective and irksome".

Expressing himself against nationalisation of industries, he said that he believed in co-operation, decentralisation, and in revival of cottage industries.

Mr. Tandon said that "our economic policy is essentially a policy for the kisans".

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. welcomed the Congress President.

Calcutta Daily Suspends Publication

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11: 'The Nation', a Calcutta daily founded by the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has temporarily suspended publication and it is understood that it will appear towards the 3rd week of January under some new organisation.

Argentine Grand Prix

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10. (PTI-Reuter): The Argentine driver, Juan Galvez, in a Ford today won the Argentine Grand Prix road race, one of the most gruelling car races in the world.

He covered the 5,780 kilometres (3,590 miles) course in 47 hours 26 minutes 45 2/5 seconds at an average speed of 121.823 K.P.H. (75 M.P.H.).

The Migrants

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10 (PTI): During the past 24 hours, 5,347 Hindus and 2,922 Muslims arrived into West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 5,927 Hindus and 2,919 Muslims left.

Rehabilitation: Nehru

(Continued from Page 1)

limits have been fixed—they might have been narrower—but they are there".

The result, he said, was that the man who had land in Pakistan got land in India. He did not grudge that at all, but what of the poor man, a poor Harijan or somebody else there who had been a hewer of wood and drawer of water? "He is offered hewing of wood and drawing of water here too. That simply means that you are trying to perpetuate conditions which we are trying, generally speaking, to get rid of. We have a chance in this changeover somehow of removing that difference. No doubt to some extent we have tried but not to the extent we might have".

PRODUCTION OF WEALTH

The larger problem of rehabilitation must revolve round wealth-producing activities and nothing else, said Nehru. "Our job must be to produce conditions whereby they become wealth-producing units. Unfortunately we have been obsessed by the petty shopkeeper mentality.

The Nilokheri experiment was a mighty experiment, Mr. Nehru said. Its success was to be judged not only by the number of persons rehabilitated but by the type of co-operative effort involved and the psychological value it had. The country needed a psychology of work and enthusiasm and energy and a place like Nilokhrei provided such a psychology of energy and enthusiasm and optimism.

The country should have ten thousand Nilokheries. From the financial point of view it was a self-sufficient scheme.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

He was sorry that the Rehabilitation Ministry's experiment in training social workers had failed. The idea must not be given up.

He imagined that, say, ten years from now, the Rehabilitation Ministry would change its character and become what might be called a social Affairs Ministry, dealing not only with the relics of rehabilitation but with the larger problem from the social point of view. After all, these children who were growing up required some kind of care for a long time so that the scope of the Ministry should later be widened into a permanent Social Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Nehru said that India had tried hard to come to settlement with Pakistan both on the evacuee property and canal waters disputes with no success whatever. India's latest proposal was the appointment of a tribunal. That had not been accepted so that "we are up against a blank wall".

The evacuee property laws should be interpreted as generously as possible, Mr. Nehru said and added: "Wherever there is a doubt, the doubt should always be resolved in favour of the person who suffers because of this".

GOVERNMENT WORK

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Central Rehabilitation Minister, who presided, told the conference that Government had altogether provided some sort of rehabilitation to about seventeen lakh people. Houses had been found for 20.7 lakhs and gainful employment provided to 7-1/2 lakhs. Up to date Government had trained 80,000 people through their vocational training schemes.

The Minister said there were forty-three homes for maintaining the unattached women and children, widows, the old and infirm with a total population of 40,000. Those people were a permanent responsibility of the state.

Under the maintenance allowance scheme, the Minister added 11,000 families or 55,000 persons were now receiving allowances.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Previous Closing	41.80
Today's Opening	41.72
Difference	—8
Today's Closing	41.71
Difference	—9

CONGRESS FORCES TAKE A TOWN

Dawn Attack In Nepal

PATNA, December 11, (PTI).

NEPALI Congress sources claimed today that their volunteers have taken control of the entire town of Biratnagar except the residence of the Governor, Colonel Uttam Bikram Rana.

This was achieved, according to these sources as a result of a dawn attack yesterday on this biggest industrial town in Nepal, three miles north of the Indo-Nepal frontier town of Jogbani in Purnea District.

The assault was made by over 500 volunteers stated to be armed with Bren guns, Sten guns and rifles from the south-western outskirts of the town where they have been in control of 40 villages since November 27, and where they have set up a Provisional Government under the leadership of Mr. Keshav Koirala, younger brother of Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress.

STATE OFFICIALS QUIT

The State officials, who had evidently been expecting the attack had earlier sent away their families to places of safety and shifted to the residence of the Governor with arms and ammunition and Government cash from the Biratnagar Armoury and Treasury.

State troops in Biratnagar have fortified and barricaded the Governor's residence, which stands on about four acres of land, with sand bags and built machine-gun nests around the entire two-storied building.

PRISONERS FREED

The insurgents, who are reported to have found little opposition, first took the two jute mills and proceeded to the jail, opened its gates and let out prisoners who had been detained there for their suspected sympathy with the Nepali Congress and later occupied the empty armoury and treasury.

Later they are reported to have attempted to storm the residence of the Governor without success.

Biratnagar in Morang District in Eastern Nepal, 150 miles south-east of Khatmandu, with its two jute mills, seven rice mills, a sugar factory, a cotton mill, a plywood and bobbin factory, a match factory and a hydro-electric power station, was one of the earliest field of operation of the Nepali Congress, which led a strike of the workers of the jute mills in 1947. It is also the birthplace of the Nepali Congress President, Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala.

MODERATE BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Active Demand For Scindia Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and improved on moderate buying but at the rise there appeared scattered realising in speculative shares. Steels and cotton mill shares were steady while Scindia shares moved up rapidly an active buying.

Prospects of prolonged Korean war created better feeling. Calcutta advices were also firm which helped the upward trend Sardar's health is also improving and the market is inclined to take a constructive stand.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1827/8 and advanced at Rs. 1837/8 and steadied at Rs. 1835. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 352 and advanced at Rs 354. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 31/10 and after improving at Rs. 31/11 steadied at Rs. 31/9. Bengal steels opened at Rs. 22/1 and after advancing at Rs. 22/6 steaded at Rs. 22/5.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1017/8 advanced at Rs 1023/12 and steadied at Rs. 1021/4 Kohinoor mill shares opened at Rs. 336 and advanced at Rs. 338. Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 260. While Smplex mill shares were done at Rs. 276. Swadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 305.

Scindia shares opened at Rs. 15/13 and sharply advanced at Rs. 16/6 on active demand Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 490 and advanced at Rs. 495. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 176 and steadied at Rs. 175.

Later on trading was restricted and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1833/12 while Sciendia shares were done at Rs. 16/4.

After the close of the market the the general feeling was bullish on Mr. Deshmukh's speech and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs 1845 at 5 per cent.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	1020	0
Kohinoor Mill (6)	337	0
Swadeshi Mills (14)	305	0
Central India Mills (6)	259	0
Simplex Mills (11)	274	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	170	0
Indore (4)	119	2
Gokak (11)	247	8
Century Spinning (6)	270	0
India Bleaching (8)	180	0
Swan (20)	363	0
Finlay Mills (15)	284	8
Edward (15)	281	4
Meyer (6)	83	2
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	3
India United Ord. 0-12-6)	13-4-6	
India United Defd. (02-0)	2-2-6	
Madhusudan (15)	155	0
Podar (9)	138	12
Khatau (7)	190	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (16)	354	8
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1838	12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	137	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7)	175	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (15)	493	2
Belapur (12-8)	283	0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	51	0
Scindia Steam	16-2-6	
Premier Construction (4)	127	12
Tata Chemical	13	13
Tata Oil (1)	43	8
Indian Iron (1)	31	8
Bengal Steel (0-10)	22	4
British India Corp. (09)	9-3-6	
India Copper	3	0
Wimco (11)	268	2
Alcock (28-2)	341	4
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8) XD	159	8
Andhra Valley (45) XD	1465	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1620	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (15)	60	0
Phoenix (6)	120	10
Indian Mrg. (40)	3350	0
Kurla (78)	121	4
Colaba (6)	78	0
New City (11)	190	0
Minerva (12)	132	4
Bradbury	453	4
Bharucha	4	12
Bharat (2)	27	4
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	165	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12	0
Model Mills (12-8)	146	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	610	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	200	0
Standard (15)	240	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	27	0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410	0
Tata Mills (2)	50	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	10
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Herar	260	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115	0
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112	0
Surat Electric (5)	140	0
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	1
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	125	0
Bombay Suburban (4-8)	145	0
Jalgaon	10	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1985	0
Imperial Bank P (10)	490	10
Central Bank (1-8)	78	3
Central Bank New (1-8)	79	0
Bank of India (3)	178	0
Union (0-5)	7	0
Baroda (2-8)	127	12
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35	0
United Commercial (1-12)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	37	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	865	0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	82	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4315	0
Empire (10)	615	0
New India (2)	67	0
Jupiter (0-12)	14	8
Vulcan (1-10)	12	5
Ind. Mercantile	41	0
B.I.C.	16	5
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	18	4
All India General	8	8
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (2-4)	114	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Bombay Steam (10)	270	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	163	12
Burma Petrol	1 9	9
Kemp and Co. (30)	342	8
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	52	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	93	4
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	68	4
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	120	10
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Ugands	65	12
Indian Cement (1937)	23	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	166	4
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydro Construction	19 2	6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	66	0
Bombay Cycle	34	0
Jost Co.	75	0
Digvijay Cement	70	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	195	0
Bengal Steel	116	4
Indian Iron	107	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1240	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1381	4
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	131	4
Bombay Steamer (6)	233	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	676	4
Laxmi	275	0
New Great Mills (5-3)	215	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivasa Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	109	0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre Construction First	102	4
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	99	12
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	132	8
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudhan	12	0
Khatau	97	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	79	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchanagar (6)	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	12
New Victoria Mills	2	0
New Victoria Pref	4	0
Phalton (8)	130	8
Gold Mohor (20)	315	0
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	115	0
Ajam Shahi	110	0
Air Services	3	12
Air India Tata	59	12
Hind Motor	6	1
Walchand Motor	52	0
India Steam	7	8
Tata Locomotive	94	0
Killick Industries XD	131	8

Indian Stock Exchange

Tata Ordinary	354	8
Tata Deferred	1835	0
Indian Iron	31	8
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	22	4
Bombay Dyeing	1020	0
Central India	247	8
Gokak	247	8
Kohinoor	337	0
Simplex	274	0
Swadeshi	305	0
Tata Power	167	0
Associated Cement	175	0
Belapur	283	8
Bombay Burma (Old)	493	2
Scindia	16 6	6
Central Bank	79	0
New India	66	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	137	8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Bombay Bullion market was steady today with moderate business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/8 and declined at Rs. 182/2 under scattered selling. At the decline there was renewed buying and the market rallied at Rs. 182/8. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 183/- and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 182/2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109/1 and after declining at Rs. 108/13 steadied at Rs. 108/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/12.

Final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	181	14	0
Ready forward	182	3	0
Ready Gold	108	13	0
Ready forward	108	15	0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY December 11.

B. C. Rates T. T. D.D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. D. D. Rs. 478-1/4 Montreal Rs. 460.

Banks Selling T.T. D.D. Rs. 477-1/2 Montreals Rs. 459-1/4.

Banks Buying T.T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 449-3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472-1/2 Montreal Rs. 447-1/2.

Banks Buying D.D Rs. 473-3/4 L/C Montreals Rs. 448-1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T.T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T.T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fl. 79.

Belgium Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fcs. 1033.

Switzerland Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Java Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Rs. 83 1/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8.

London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.63-65; London-Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.63-65; London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 80.35; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 5.60-65; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 2.93 2.93-1/2 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981; London Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14/47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23 12.26

London Discts. 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.

London Discts. 6 Mos. 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 1/2 per cent 3 Mos 1 per cent, 6 Mos 1-1/4 per cent, 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

Cheques Cleared

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 8th December '50 were as under:

Number of Cheques: 2,06,202

Amount of Cheques: Rs 56,36,13,410-5-3

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec 11.

120 Ready Japan	8	0	0
150 Ready Japan	8	0	0
120 Ready Italy	7	1	0
150 Ready Italy	7	0	0
150 D. Box Jan.	1390		
150 D Box Feb.	1385		

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

The following is the statement of (Pressed and unpressed), Pakistan and other foreign cottons consumed in mills in the Indian Union during the month of July:—

Expressed in terms of bales of 392 lbs. net.

CONSUMPTION

Description of cotton.	During July, 1950. Parts A & C States.	Part B States & Pondicherry.	Total	During July, 1949 Parts A & C States	Part B States & Pondicherry.	Total	From 1-9-'49 to 31-7-50 Parts A & C States.	Part B States & Pondicherry.	Total	From 1-9-48 to 31-7-49 Parts A and C States.	Part B States & Pondicherry.	Total
Indian Cotton	162,925	43,171	206,596	181,04	43,314	224,360	1,918,649	453,018	2,371,667	2,448,155	484,626	2,932,781
Pakistan Cotton	2,832	2,175	5,007	31,348	1,630	52,978	175,863	29,888	205,751	322,092	20,175	342,267
Other foreign cotton	99,224	2,293	101,517	74,806	1,949	76,845	240,176	17,533	857,709	608,242	16,279	624,521
Total	264,981	48,139	313,120	287,290	46,893	334,183	2,934,688	500,439	3,435,127	3,378,489	521,080	3,899,569

DYES AND CHEMICALS

GOOD DEMAND

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

During the whole week the market of Dyes and Chemicals has ups and downs due to Korean war situation. It is observed that by the end of this week the rates of Napthols, Vat Dyes and Chemicals have gone up. Today the market is steady.

Congo H Dark: There was good business but all of a sudden it was stopped. In the evening the rate jumped up to Rs. 4/1 from 3/11 in the day time.

Sapthols: Especially CAS, CBS, CSG are in good position and have good demand.

Bases: Scarlet CKRC, Red CB are moving steadily.

Salts: Scarlet CKR, Bordeux CGP and Blue CB are mainly transacted widely.

Rangolite C: Today again it jumped up to Rs. 2/14 from 2/12 and good business was noticed.

Sulphur Black CBO: It is steady at 2/8. Due to scarcity of this product large enquiries are prevailing in the market.

Hydrosulphite of Soda: It is steady at 3/14 and in good demand.

Aniline Salt: Though it is steady at 2 but there is every opportunity of sharp rise.

General conditions of the market during the week is good. There is good demand for Saptnols, Bases Salts, Sulphur and Vat Dyes as well as for Chemicals, Hydros, Rangolite and other chemicals and the same will continue. Today Congi is a speculative item and it may go up or down. The general conditions of the market during ensuing week mainly depends on world situation but it is certain that the market will not have any sudden collapse as the establish importers, who are hoarding the goods want to keep the market at high level for their own interest.

SAPTHOLS:		
CAS	10	0
CBS	12	0
CBO	13	4
CSW	15	0
CSG	19	0
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	11	8
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	12	0
Fast Red CKCR Base	11	0
Fast Red CB Bast	15	8
Fast Garnet CKGBO Base	5	12
Fast Yellow CCC Bast	7	4
Fast Corinth CB Base	8	12
Fast Orange CKCR Base	10	0
Fast Orange CGC Base	10	0
Fast Bordeaux CGP Base	16	8
Fast Blue CB Base		
Fast Scarlet CG Base	6	12
Fast Bordeaux CGP Salt	5	12
Fast Blue CB Salt	7	4
Fast Blue CBB Salt	20	0
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	5	8
Fast Orange GC	5	0
DIRECT COLOURS:		
Direct Black Extra	5	0
Direct Yellow 5G	11	0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	8	0
Diazo Black Extra	5	8
Crysophenine G Extra	13	0
Benzopurpurine 4B	6	8
Benzo Red 12 B		
Turquoise Blue G	16	0
Congo Red H Dark (56)	4	1
SULPHUR COLOURS:		
Sulphur Black 692	3	6
Sulphur Black HK Grains	3	4
Sulphur Black Calco	2	12
Sulphur Black CBO	2	8
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste	200	0
Alizarine 100 per cent Powder	8	12
ACID BASIC AND OTHERS:		
Methylene Blue Extra	7	8
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2	12
Metanil Yellow Extra	4	8
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7	8
Magenta Extra O	9	0
Diamond Green	8	0
Bismark Brown Extra	4	8
Meiachite Green Crys.	8	4
Auramine Extra OC	8	4
Acid Orange Extra	3	0
Acid Scarlet	4	0
Kumkum Scarlet	6	8
Rhodamine B Extra 500 per cent	18	0
VAT FAST DYES:		
Vat Blue GCDN	38	0
Vat Blue RSN	42	0
Vat Dark Blue BO	40	0
Vat Brilt. Green B 900	35	0
Vat Brilt. Green B 3200	125	0
Vat Brilt. 2G Highly Conc.		
Vat Brilt. Green B Highly Conc.	75	0
Vat Green B Paste	20	0
Vat Red Violet RR	45	0
Vat Yellow GC	42	0
Vat Violet 2R and 4R	52	0
Vat Pink R	70	0
PRINTING COLOURS:		
Printosol CO 4B	32	0
Printosol Blue IBC	62	0
Printosol Green IB	80	0
Golden Yellow IGK	80	0
Rapid Red	19	0
Rapid Orange	16	0
Rapid Yellow		
Rapid Blue	17	0
Rapiddozen Blue and Violet	25	0
Indigo 60 per cent Grains	4	14
Indigo 60 per cent 1 Lb. pkg.	5	4
CHEMICALS:		
Bisulphite of Soda	125	0
Turkey Red Oil	45	0
Monopol Napthol Soapl	45	0
Sitric Acid	380	0
Soda Bycarb Power	28	0
Copper Sulphate		
White Sugar of Lead	145	0
Brown Sugar of Lead	115	0
Trisodium Phosphate	80	0
Bleaching Powder big	62	0
Bleaching Powder small	63	0
Hydrosulphite of Soda	3	14
Sodium Sulphide English big	61	0
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	48	0
Sulphate of Alumina pure	19	0
Bichromate of Potash	132	0
Bichromate of Soda	80	0
Aniline Salt	2	0
Acetic Acid	1	9
Borax Acid	53	0
Formal De Hyde small	0	11
Nitrite of Soda	67	0
Rangolite C	2	14

GOVERNMENT LOAN

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

2-1/2% 1954	98	13	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	9	0
2-1/2% 1961	96	8	0
2-3/4% 1960	98	12	0
2-3/4% 1962	98	8	0
3% 1970	95	0	0
3% 1986 Con.	92	13	0
3% 1951/54	101	4	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	100	15	0
3% 1959/61	100	1	0
3% 1963/65	98	15	0
3% 1964	98	15	0
3% -966/68	97	10	0
3% 1070/7/	97	15	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	105	15	0
4% 1960/70	108	0	0
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	109	5	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	99	2	0
3% Bombay 1960	99	4	0
2-3/4% U.P 1961	96	12	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	12	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	8	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	6	0
3% U.P 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P 1961/66	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4% 1977	98	12	0
4% B.P.I.	109	4	0
4% B Municipality	109	0	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
5% B Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

MILLS

Apollo 3-3-6
B Dyeing 1016-4 23-12 17-8 21-4 20
C. India 259 60-8 59
Century 275 70
Colaba 78 77-8 78
Dawn 50
E Textiles 278-12 81-4
Finlay 286 84-8
Gokak 246 48 47 47-8
I U. Defd 2-2-6 2-2-9 2-2-6
I U Ord. 13-2 13-5 13-4-6
Indore 120 19-6
Kohinoor 335-8 38-8 36-4 37-4 37
Madhusudan 155
Meyer 82-8 81-4 83-2
New Great 170-8 70
Podar 137-8 38-12
Simplex 276 73 74
Svadeshi 305 4-4 5-12 4 5
Tata Mills 50
B Steam 270
Scindia 15-14 16-11 16-3-6 16-6 16-5 16-6-6

BANKS

Central 79 78-4 78-8
Central New 79
Imperial 1985
Imperial New 491-4 90-10
India 177-8 78
U. Commercial 45

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-10 15
Andhra 1467-8 65
Hydro 159-8
Power 1618-12 20
Power Pref 1345
New India 66. 67. 66-8. 67
Vulcan 12-5

STEELS

B. Steel 22-1, 22-7, 22-3, 22-4
I. Iron 31-9-6, 31-11, 31-7, 31-8-6. 31-8
Tata Defd 1827-8, 26-4, 40, 31-4. 38-12
" Ord. 353, 54-8. 53-8, 54-8
" IInd Pref 137

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 338-12. 41-4
A.C.C. 175-8, 74-4, 75
Belapur 283, 84, 83
B.B. Old 487-8, 96-4, 93-12, 94-6, 92-8, 93-12, 93-2
" New 160, 63-12
" Petrol 1-10-3, 1-11, 1-9-9
B.I.C. 9-3, 9-4, 9-3-6
Dharamsey 68-4
I. Bleaching 179, 80
I. Copper 3, 3-0-3, 3
P. Const. 125, 28-8, 26-8, 27-12
Shivrajpur 51, 51-8, 51, 51-8
Tata Chem. 13-13, 13-12, 13-14, 13-13
" Oil 43-8, 43-8
Wimco 266-4 65. 70. 68-2

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 66

HAPUR MARKETS

Cut In Wheat Ration

HAPUR, Dec. 9.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The overall food position in the U.P. is put as very difficult. Following the cut in the wheat ration, foodgrains stocks in the markets, already small have disappeared and prices have continued to soar higher. The State Government have pressed for an allotment of 176000 tons to enable it to meet rationing commitments, only 20,000 tons have so far been allotted and more may be received after the Food Ministers conference in Bombay next week. It is now revealed that not only crops worth crores were destroyed by continued rought, sowings have also been impeded in some parts where the area remained untilled and germination in other parts has been unsatisfactory. Along with the foodgrains pulses prices also have been maintained at a higher level despite the food offtake confined from eastern districts of the U.P. and Bihar. The following are today's quotations in the local market; wheat 20/- to 22/-, gram 17/-, maize 18/4, bejhar 14/12, peas ready 15/8, white 18/-, mangsir 15/6, jeth 14/10/3, arhar 15/-, jeth 14/9, urd 17/4, moong 16/- to 18/- and masoor 19/-.

Guwar futures also remained very steady in view of the acute coarse grains shortage in the State for cattle feed. There was increased speculative turn over. The latest quotations are: ready 12/4. Fagan 11/4/7. Baishak 12/6.

GUR MARKET

The market remained steady. The pace of arrivals did increase during the week to a daily average of 2000 to 3000 mds. but they fell far short of the demand. There were very good exports except on the last two days when wagons were not freely available. Gujrat drew most of the stock. Despite an increase in the ceiling price of gur fixed for the area recently, unauthorised price deals in gur continued. It is traders from deficit areas that crowd the west U.P. gur mandies these days and are buying gur at unauthorised high prices. Gur control seems to have totally failed in deficit areas. While the ceiling price is 19/- the unauthorised price of gur openly quoted in the market is about 20/8.

SEEDS AND OILS

The markets remained slightly steadier due to reactions of the Korean war developments and some renewed demand from deficit areas of Bihar and Assam. The actual turn over was, however, small and the rise in prices insignificant. Current quotations are: Sarson 32/4, Tarassed 25/12 to 27/-, Groundnut 18/- to 23/-, Cottonseed 15/4, Mustardoil 85/-, Linseed oil 64/-, Oilcake 12/8.

NON FERROUS METALS

The upward trend of price level for popular non ferrous metals was accelerated this week due to worsening of political conditions and the threats that the Korea war may lead to world conflagration. There has been good rise in prices for zinc, copper, patra and some other metals. Current prices are: brass 1/14/6, copper 2/-, zinc 2/3/1, patra 2/12/1, kansi 3/14, lead 1/6/9, chakka 2/6, gillet 1/15, alminium scrap 1/9 per seer.

BULLION

The market remained steady on the whole. The present world political conditions rule out the possibilities of operators indulging in reckless liquidations even of their over bought dealings. But increased arrivals and slightly indifferent demand did brought about a slight fall from the top levels touched earlier this week. The turnover was small even in big Bombay and Calcutta markets. Current prices are silver forward 183/8, gold 109/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The produce market was quiet after the recent sharp rise. Rajkot Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 254/8. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	44	10	0
December	44	10	0
Madras ready	44	4	0
January	44	4	0
Bold December	43	7	0
Bold January	43	7	0
Bold Feb. March	43	11	0
Ready Mills Oil	24	8	0
Upcountry Receipts	23	10	0
January	23	7	0
LINSEED			
Ready	42	2	0
February March	42	0	0
March-April	41	14	0
Satna Sport	41	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras Ready	43	0	0
February-March	40	4	0

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

Ahmedabad stock exchange closing: Calico 314-4, Ambika 362-8, Defd. 1843, Arvind 855, New Shorok 523, Shorok 302-8, Saraspur 304, Atul 101, New Jahangir 800, Ragnagar 247-8, Lal 187-8, Vivekananda 165.

Calico opened at 310, high 315, low 309-9 closed at 314-4, Ambika opened at 362, high 364-8, low 361, closed at 362-8, Defd opened at 1837, high 1844, low 1832, closed at 1843; Arvind opened at 842, high 856, low 841, closed at 855; New Shorok opened at 507, high 525, low 524, closed at 523.

Market tone was tight and bulls were buyers.

Sea Mails For Pakistan Iran And Iraq

NEW DELHI, Dec 11.

The next despatch of overseas mails for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only) Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on December 16 1950 by M. S "Dwarka" Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m on December 15 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(BASE: 1938=100)

ALL INDIA

Group and sub-group	Week ended 3-12-'49	4-11-'50	25-11-'50	2-12-'50
GOVT. AND SEMI-GOVT. SECURITIES.				
Govt. of India loans	101.46	100 28	99.90	99.69
Indian States loans	98.87	98.75	98.74	98.73
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust loans	97.23	96.72	96.49	96.43
GROUP INDEX	101.31	100.17	99.80	99.59
FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES—				
Electricity	80.4	83.2	83.7	83.7
Cotton	148.1	146.0	144.2	143.5
Jute	90.7	92.5	92.6	92.6
Coal	106.7	102.1	101.9	100.8
Iron and Steel	90.1	90.7	89.9	89.5
Sugar	106.4	107.9	107.1	107 2
Paper	99.2	95.6	95.6	98.1
Plantations	108.4	108.8	109.7	110.7
GROUP INDEX	100.04	100.86	100.57	100.47
VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Banks	119.0	123.6	123.4	123.4
Insurance	117.5	124.9	125.9	126.0
Investment Trusts	160.4	162.9	161.6	162.9
Electricity Companies and Tramways	84.0	91.0	92.1	92.5
Shipping and Other Transport Companies	93.1	92.1	91.1	92.8
Railways	90.1	94.6	94.5	94.9
Plantations	119.6	149.1	151.1	151.8
Cotton, Woollen and Silk	148.9	155.7	157.6	158.5
Jute	76.1	97.1	96.1	95.1
Coal	107.8	125.7	124.0	121.8
Mining and Oil	60.2	73.7	73.5	74.7
Iron and Steel	142.5	153.2	159.4	157.9
General Engineering	157.0	180.1

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No R 1065

Pak Rupee Value Must Be Fixed At Par

C. D. DESHMUKH'S DECLARATION

No Improvement In The Situation Till Then

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11. (PTI).

INDIA'S Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, said here today that India desired that the par value of the Pakistan rupee should be fixed "as a result of an objective study free from all political prerdilections."

He added that "no improvement in the present situation can be hoped for until a suitable exchange rate is fixed."

Mr. Deshmukh, who was addressing the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, said that India had supported Pakistan's application for the membership of the International Monetary Fund with the hope of fixing the par value of the Pakistan rupee.

The following is the full text of Mr. Deshmukh's speech:—

"I greatly appreciate your invitation to the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India. Since assuming office I have been intending to visit Calcutta to get into touch with important sections of trade and industry in this part of the country? But urgent official preoccupations made it impossible so far. I am, therefore, glad to have this opportunity of meeting members of this very influential and representative body and of acquainting myself with their views on the current economic questions and of indicating to them my thoughts on such topics.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. CAMERON

In your opening words you have referred in very feeling terms to the sad and untimely end to a valuable life, Mr. Cameron was a colleague of mine, having been a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India while I was governor of the bank, and I know how much his collaboration was appreciated by the Bank. I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and share your sense of sorrow.

"We are meeting at a time when the international atmosphere is surcharged with grave apprehensions. Let us hope that the efforts which are being made to relax the tension and to avert the possibilities of a world conflagration are crowned with success. The prevailing unsettled conditions, while making the solution of our economic problems even more difficult, lend a sense of urgency to our endeavours in that direction and underline the necessity of a closer understanding and collaboration between the Government and the public Recent international developments abroad have accentuated the severe strain to which the economic situation in the country was already subjected as a result of a succession of natural calamities of unusual severity at home We have all to make a concerted effort to meet these adverse conditions and to minimise their efforts.

KEEPING DOWN PRICES

Measures Taken By The Government

"I think it will not be out of place if I mention here some of the measures taken by the Government of India to check the upward pressure of prices exerted by these factors. As you know, last year, following the devaluation of the rupee, there were price cuts in essential commodities like cereals, cotton yarn, cloth, pig iron and steel. A reduction of 3 to 15 per cent was made in the issue price of food partly through a cut in transport and distributional charges and partly through a reduction in procurement prices. As a result of these price reductions, the general price index fell to 381.3 in December last year, representing a reduction of about 3 per cent from the October 1949 level. It did not, however, prove possible entirely to check the upward pressure on prices generated by devaluation and by June 1950, most of the gain had been lost, the price index rising to 395.6 by that time.

"After the commencement of hostilities in Korea, the general index rose sharply to 405.2 in July 1950 and the rise continued, the high-watermark being reached in the first week of October when the index stood at 413.5. Since then, after some slight fluctuations, it has fallen to 411.3 for the week ending November 25, 1950. Comparative figures are available for October 1950 which show an increase in our price level of about 4 per cent as against the pre-Korean War level. This, however, represents a slower rate of increase than in the U.K and U.S.A. where, since the outbreak of the Korean War, the corresponding rise in price level is 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

"I quote these figures not out of any sense of complacency but in order to bring out the point that the recent rise in the price index in India can be attributed largely to factors which affect many other countries as well. As a matter of fact, the Government of India were not tardy in taking measures to check this rise in so far as it lay in their power to do so.

AFTER OUTBREAK OF KOREAN WAR

"Soon after the outbreak of the Korean War, Government passed the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, prescribing drastic penalties for hoarding foodgrains. The Centre assumed powers to make laws for a period of one year in respect of two subjects in the States Lists, viz, Trade and Commerce, and Production, Supply and Distribution of goods. In September last, the Supply Prices of Goods Ordinance was passed. Very recently, a Prices Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of various interests, has been formed to advise Government on price policy and on the best means of executing such policy. Imports have been liberalised and a new Open General Licence was issued. Arrangements are being made to avoid competitive purchase of cotton in order to keep down the prices within the ceiling fixed. It was the intention to introduce monopoly procurement of food in all States in order to secure supplies to the maximum possible extent for the rationed areas; but the sudden worsening of the food situation in several States as a result of the severe draught in October has introduced serious complications with which we are wrestling at the movement.

SURPRISE

"I am not a little surprised at your statement that economic problems have been subordinated to political considerations. I do not know on what evidence you have based this conclusion. Steps taken by Government during the last year to hold down the price level, which I have indicated earlier, would clearly show that Government have not allowed politics to interfere with their economic policy, especially in regard to food procurement prices. Neither can it be said that the taxation policy of Government has been influenced by political motives. In determining our policies, psychological conditions have naturally to be taken into account, and if that is to be dubbed as politics, there is no Governmental action in the economic sphere which can be considered to be free from politics. Economics is not an arithmetical problem but essentially a problem of human reactions and humman relations. Indeed a well-known modern authority has described economics as 'a science which studies human behaviours as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have relative uses', and to take this into account is certainly not being political.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE

India Keen On Solving Deadlock

"The continued difficulties of Indo-Pakistan trade, which began with Pakistan's decision not to devalue her currency, have been a source of disappointment to all of us. You have rightly stated that no improvement in the present situation can be hoped for until a suitable exchange rate is fixed. We have all along held a similar view and I can assure you that the absence of a settlement is due to no lack of effort on our part. Indeed, in the very beginning, we suggested to Pakistan a conference between the Goverments of the two countries to discuss all issues arising out of devaluation along with other measures calculated to help in the restoration or normal trade relations. Pakistan Government were not, however, prepared even to place on the Agenda of such a conference either the exchange rate of Pakistan currency or the minimum prices fixed by them for raw jute. No discussion was, therefore, possible.

"Since then we have considered that the most appropriate way in which the settlement of this issue could be brought about was by an objective scrutiny of the par value of Pakistan currency by the International Monetary Fund which has the necessary experience and authority. That is why when Pakistan applied to be a Member of the Fund, we were one of the first to support that application. While Pakistan was duly elected as a Member of the Fund in January last, they signed the Articles of Agreement of the Fund only in the middle of July when their membership became effective. The par value of a Members currency is determined normally within a period of about two or three months from the date of its membership. At one time, we had hoped that the question would be taken up by the Fund authorities in the month of September, but owing to the preoccupation of the Fund staff with other matters, the discussion had to be delayed to give more time to the Fund's technical staff to complete their study of this question. I had hoped that this study would be completed last month. Recent information however goes to show that this discussion is likely to be postponed for a further period.

"NO EFFORTS LACKING ON OUR PART"

"It would thus be seen that no efforts have been lacking on our part to arrive at a suitable solution. All that we desire is that the par value of the Pakistan rupee should be fixed as a result of an objective study free from all political prejudices. Even with the difficulties created by the exchange question, we were able last year to have a trade agreement with Pakistan, although it was necessarily limiter in scope, and I am happy to say that its implementation by both sides was satisfactory. It should not be impossible to arrive at some arrangement on similar lines to maintain the trade relations between the two countries pending the decision of the International Monetary Fund. I can assure you that even though there have been political differences between the two countries, these have not been allowed to influence us in our economic relations with Pakistan. Even in the political field, we have endeavoured to minimise the area of conflict. The Indo-Pakistan Agreement, to which you have referred, bears testimony to this attitude. It has been universally acknowledged as an act of the highest statesmanship and it has undoubtedly laid the foundations for improvement in the relations between the two countries.

CONCERN FOR JUTE INDUSTRY

"In regard to the remarks you have made about the jute industry, I can fully appreciate that the interests of the jute industry are of the utmost concern to many of your members. I am also aware that you look with as much disfavour upon some of the things that have recently happened in this industry as Government do. I hope you will appreciate that throughout the difficult days in the past, Government have maintained the closest contact with the industry, and they have accepted their advice on most of the occasions. Government are fully conscious of the importance of avoiding to take any hastily-conceived measures which might affect adversely the long-term interests of the industry.

"Government cannot however, look with indifference on any section of the public concerned, however small they may be, indulging in practices which are detrimental to the interests of the country. They would welcome the co-operation of the industry in putting down these activities, and their latest decision to raise the export duty on hessian is prompted by the expectation that with the considerable resultant curb on the scope for dubious practices, it will be possible for the industry to exercise more effective control over their members and their associates and that Government will not be driven to have recourse to more drastic alternatives. One such is State Trading to which you have made reference in the course of your observations. Government are fully aware of the complexities of this expedient and its manifold social and economic implications. I can only assure you that no action will be taken without full consideration of all aspects of the question.

DEFICIT BUDGET

Wrong To Attribute It To Inflation

"I would now refer to your statement that the principal cause in the general and steady rise in the cost of living index and thereby in the cost of production, must be attributed to the deficit budgets of the Central Government. It is true that there have been deficits in the capital budget since 1946-47 to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores. But during the same period, there have been deficits in the country's balance of payments also which have reduced the external assets of the Reserve Bank of India by Rs. 800 crores, which is higher than the deficit in the Central Government's budget. It would, therefore, be wrong to attribute an inflationary effect to the deficits of the Central Government

"This is further corroborated by the fact that there has been no rise in the figure of notes in circulation in the country. I recognise that if the deficit financing could have been avoided altogether, the effects of the adverse balance of payments position during the last few years would have been positively disinflationary. The alternative to this deficit financing of budget would have, however, been discontinuance of the rehabilitation of Railways and the few important works which are being undertaken at the public sector

"Further, a substantial part of the budget deficit was due to the settlement with the U. K. for stores and equiument badly needed for the Defence services and the pensionary liabilities of the Government of India. I cannot, therefore, accept the statement that deficit financing by the Government has been the main cause for the increase in the cost of living: the cause has to be sought elsewhere as I have already stated.

NEED FOR ECONOMY

"As regards your suggestions about reduction in Government's revenue expenditure, you are aware that we have been engaged on a scrutiny of expenditure in order to find out possible avenues of economy. The budget sectors available to such economy are not, however, large; new needs have cropped up which have more than neutralised such economies as might be possible. I agree with you that the raising of sufficient resources for our development programme is as important as economy in expenditure.

"The constitution of the Planning Commission in this country has proved timely, not only for co-ordinating our development plans but also in the larger context of the move initiated by the Commonwealth countries for the economic development of South an South-East Asia countries. The Co-operative Economic Development Plan which has been evolved at the Conference recently held in London includes, as an integral feature, a Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme first outlined at the previous Conference of Commonwealth Ministers at Sydney under which India will receive as well as render technical assistance. In addition to this, India is likely to receive technical aid under President Truman's Point-Four Programme, and negotiations between India and the specialised agencies of the United Nations, as well as for the bilateral aid direct by the USA., are in progress.

CAN'T RE-SCALE DIZZY HEIGHTS

"I share with you the feeling that it is necessary that Stock Exchange quotations should improve before we can hope for any considerable investment in new flotations. I do not however think that you are right in saying that equity shares remain obstinately depressed. It has been a matter of considerable satisfaction to me that whereas the security prices fell to the lowest level in July 1949, it has since staged a little come-back and that on an average, the level of security price today is 14 percent higher than what it was.

"We cannot, of course, expect to rescale the dizzy heights to which security prices rose in 1945. In fact, some of our present difficulties are mostly due to the unhealthy levels to which share prices were pushed up during those days. It is essential to restore genuine investment activities in the Stock market and one of the causes which keeps the genuine investor away is the activities of the speculator.

"You have referred to the recent experience of an important Calcutta company whose proposal to raise a large sum by an issue of ordinary shares was resisted by shareholders in the view that the proposed issue would result in a fall in their holdings. As far as I can gather, this fear was engendered as a result of considerable speculative activities as there could be no reason to fear that the expansion of a company engaged in the production of a basic material would result in their earning lower profits in the long run.

PROFITS OF INDUSTRY

"I fully reciprocate your feelings in regard to the desirability of creating out of profits adequate reserves for financing trade and industry and trust that the advice that you have given to the shareholders that they should be content with moderate dividends would be generally accepted. The claim of workers to a share of reserves as part of their remnueration has, I hope, been successfully set at rest by the decision of the High Court of Allahabad, and I do not think that there is a fear of any such claim being accepted in the future.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Government's Interest In Harmonious Working

"Coming now to your remarks about developments in the sphere of labour relations, I doubt if your condemnation of the proposal to refer to Tribunals questions relating to retrenchment as a result of rationalisation and the grant of gratuity is justified. These questions have been discussed at several tripartite meetings between Government, Employers and Labour. Though it has been agreed that Tribunals should not go into the question of the desirability or necessity of any scheme of rationalisation, standardisation or improvement of plant or technique, the principle has been accepted that there should be a review by Tribunals of proposals for retrenchment consequent on rationalisation and that retrenched personnel should be paid some gratuity. I consider that this principle is unexceptionable as otherwise any attempt at rationalisation, however justified, would itself become a matter of dispute on the allegations of victimisation.

"While the Labour Relations Bill seeks to give power to Industrial Tribunals to determine the number of employees to be retrenched and the class of employees from which such retrenchment should be made, it does not take away the right of the employer to decide if rationalisation is necessary or desirable. In cases of retrenchment arising out of causes beyond the control of employers—other than rationalisation—no prior reference to a Tribunal is necessary. The worker cannot raise a dispute subsequent to his retrenchment on account of such causes but only on the ground of victimisation and no other.

"You have spoken at length about labour indiscipline. Indiscipline and unruly conduct on the part of workers deserve all round condemnation. It is certainly the duty of trade union leaders to wean away workers from advisers encouraging such behaviour and, I believe, the influence of responsible labour leaders has been directed towards such ends. If cases of violence occur, the authorities of law and order will certainly step in and take every step to punish wrong doers.

"As a matter of fact, I believe that the State Governments concerned are doing their best in the matter. Violence cannot be met by Labour laws. It will have to be dealt with by the law of the land in this respect. Labour laws can, of course, provide for penalties for illegal strikes and lockouts and for instigation to such illegal acts, and such provision exists.

"We are interested in labour and employers working harmoniously in this country and this can best be done, I think, only through some method of adjudication and arbitration. Otherwise, the door would be left open to bitter conflicts between employers and labour, and such conflicts are furthermost from our minds, as I am sure it is from yours. Individual cases of violence by labour should not prejudice you against the system of arbitration and awards and against just and friendly relations with labour.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AWARDS

"You have criticised at length, the awards of Labour Tribunals. Tribunals give awards after great deliberation and after hearing both sides. The presiding officers are drawn from the ranks of judicial officers, serving or retired, and it will not be fair to charge them as being partial towards workers. They are among the best judicial men that we have. In cases where employers concerned are not satisfied with the awards of Industrial Tribunals, the Labour Appellate Tribunal recently set up will entertain and hear appeals against the decision of Industrial Tribunals. It was mainly at the insistence of the employer that the Appellate Tribunal was set up with a view to securing uniformity in decisions concerning labour matters.

"In the Labour Relations Bill now before Parliament, powers are being given to Tribunals to appoint persons considered by them as suitable for the purpose of assessors as against the present provision in the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, under which Tribunals can appoint assessors only with the consent of all parties. This would enable Tribunals to choose more freely as assessors persons with business and economic experience.

"As regards the effects of the awards of the Labour Tribunals, it is likely that they may have had some inflationary effect. But in a country with such a low living standard as that of Indian labour, the line where subsistence consumption ends and nflationary consumption expenditure begins is very hard to draw.

"As I have said earlier, we cannot do without good labour relations in this country, or for that matter in any country, and to attain this objective we have been trying to achieve a workable nexus through the Labour Courts and Tribunals. All the same, I appreciate your anxiety at the effect of the Tribunal awards on the general cost structure of industry and I personally feel that it might be necessary to devise some further means for ensuring that the overall economic considerations are kept in mind and that the benefits which are extended to labour do not imperil the development of industry.

INCENTIVE TO TRADE

"Finally, I shall deal with your remarks about taxation. I am glad that you acknowledge the fact that so far as taxation is concerned, everything possible has been done with a view to giving the necessary incentive to trade, industry and commerce and what is most important, capital formation. I am glad also that you agree that the rigours of wartime taxation have been considerably softened during the last few years. There has been a progressive reduction in the rates of income-tax and super-tax at all levels of income, and it is to be hoped that industry will take full advantage of this favourable tax situation.

CURB ON TAX EVASION

Welcome Support For Government Measures

"I welcome your assurance that any measures calculated to tighten up the loopholes in the income-tax law and to reduce evasion would receive your full support. The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill will, it is hoped, be introduced in the near future. It is going to be a fairly comprehensive measure and may take some little more time.

"I shall not now anticipate any of the provisions which would be contained in the Bill. But you have referred to one subject on which legislation was actually proposed in a Bill presented to the Legislature during the Budget Session of 1949. That proposal concerned privately controlled companies. The proposal was withdrawn at that stage, as it was considered more expedient to include it in the comprehensive amendment bill which is now under preparation.

"While I agree that business should be left to organise itself in the manner best suited to it, the incidence of income-tax on business must be independent of considerations arising out of the peculiarities of the methods of business organisation. I may, however, tell you that Government realise that the rule requiring the distribution of profits up to certain limits by privately controlled companies should be elastic and propose to make provisions accordingly

"You have referred to the difficulty that would be experienced when the time comes for the industry to replace the capital assets which had originally been acquired at lower prices. In so far as the problem has already arisen, or will arise in the near future, Government have, as you are aware, tried to solve it by introducing a scheme for liberal depreciation allowances which enables industry to recoup the necessary finance to the extent of about 60 per cent of the replacement cost from the profits of the first two years after installation. This should go a long way to meet grievances, and at the present juncture I can think of no other practicable solution.

AT THE CROSSROADS

"India today is at the crossroads of destiny, and I have no doubt that she will take the right road. Surveying the Indian economic scene, I am heartened by the signs of stability that I can discern through the welter of immediate difficulites.

"These, especially in the matter of food, are serious, admittedly, but with careful management they should not be insurmountable if the people face the situation with cool heads and stout hearts.

"There is increasing understanding between Government and Industry, and with forbearance on both sides there is no reason why Industry and Labour should not settle down to harmonious relations.

"We in Government have a lively realization of the importance of maintaining law and order and of creating economic conditions conducive to increased production of wealth. In a scarcity-weary community it is not always clear to one sector what its duty is to others; but it is for the leaders of public opinion in their various sectors to influence choice of action in the right direction. With internal stresses thus abating, India offers a favourable field for enlightened and imaginative capital assistance from abroad, that, like the quality of mercy, will be doubly blessed".

HELP ASSAM

Contributions received upto 6-12-1950	Rs.		
Assam ..	38,66,224	1	2
Bihar ..	1,590	3	0
Bombay ..	39	5	0
Delhi ..	786	12	0
Hyderabad	195	4	0
Madhya Pradesh	438	6	0
Madhya Bharat	1,493	12	0
Madras	79	4	0
Uttar Pradesh ..	540	6	0
Mysore ..	1,534	2	0
Rajasthan ..	5	0	0
Tripura ..	246	0	0
West Bengal ..	35	13	0
	216	0	0
Total ..	38,73,424	1	2

UNIFORM LAW FOR CHARITY TRUST

Centre To Set Up A Committee

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11: The Government of India is setting up shortly a committee on religious and charitable endowments it is learned

The Madras Government intending to enact a law on the subject was informed by the centre that it was contemplating an all-India measure to secure maximum uniformity in law and procedure. The Madras Government however proceeded with its own bill which is now reaching its final stages.

The Government of India, meanwhile, has collected a mass of material in regard to various state enactments and other allied matters. The committee, now proposed, will examine data collected and make recommendations, particularly in regard to the Central legislation. The committee may also be asked to report on the question of employment of surplus funds often lying idle with religious and charitable endowments.

One of the view here is that efforts should be made to secure investment of such funds in government bonds. According to one such estimate such procedure would enable the government to attract at least Rs. 50 crores a year to government securities and may render considerable assistance to the government's development plans.

The personnel of the committee is expected to be announced shortly.

STARVATION DEATHS IN VISHAKAPATNAM

VISHAKAPATNAM, Dec. 11, (PTI): Mr. G Latchanna, M.L.A., stated here today that he had come across some casse of "starvation deaths" in the coastal villages of Vishakapatnam.

Even in Srikakulam, the new headquarters of the District, such deaths "could not be prevented", he added.

He mentioned the case of ... elementary school teacher's death. The teacher, he said was obliged to eat boiled groundnuts to supplement his 'meagre rations' and consequently developed a stomach ailment and died.

Mr. Latchanna requested the State Government to declare the whole of the Srikakulam Coastal area as a "famine area" and open free kitchens, besides undertaking tank repairs and laying roads to provide work to the people.

MORE SHIPS FROM SCINDIA YARD

Government Order

VISHAKAPATNAM, Dec. 11 (PTI): Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, told the Press Trust of India here that the Government of India had placed a second order with the Scindia Shipbuilding Yards for three cargo vessels of 8,000 tons each.

Out of the first order for three cargo ships of similar tonnage, one had already been delivered and the second ship was expected to be launched towards the end of this month.

Mr. Mahtab said that the Government would also place an order with the Scindia Yards for some railway and defence requirements.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Only Thing That Wasn't Hit Was The Golf Ball — By BUD FISHER

THIS IS THE WORST COURSE I'VE EVER PLAYED ON!
SWISH!
OH, HAVE YOU BEEN PLAYING?
ONE MORE WISECRACK OUT OF YOU ABOUT MY GOLF AND I'LL HIT YOU OVER THE HEAD WITH A CLUB!
YOU'D PROBABLY USE THE WRONG CLUB FOR THAT, TOO!
THAT DID IT! I'LL SHOW YOU IF I CAN HIT YOU ON THE HEAD WITH THE RIGHT CLUB OR NOT!
YOU MIGHT AT THAT! MY HEAD IS LARGER THAN THE BALL!
ONE OF THESE CLUBS IS BOUND TO BE THE RIGHT ONE!
IT DON'T HURT AS LONG AS HE HITS ME ON THE HEAD!
Fisher

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